The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone Of the Construction of Greater East Asia!

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HONORS GIVEN TO 175 PERSONS ON MEIJI-SETSU

157 Awarded Green and Blue Ribbons for Service in Public Activities

LARGE-SCALE CONFERMENT

Shonan, Manila, Djakarta, Macassar, Other Cities, Fete Auspicious Day

On the auspicious day of Meiji-setsu on Wednesday, the conferment of honors in the shape of decorations, wooden cups and Green and Blue Ribbons on 175 persons who have rendered meritorious services in various public activities, was announced by the Bureau of Decorations of the Cabinet.

Those honored included those connected with business, invention, agricultural cultivation, public works, public sanitation, social enterprises and other tasks of public good.

Of the 175 persons honored, five were granted decorations, one was granted wooden cup, five were granted silver cups, 157 were granted Green and Blue Ribbons, and seven were granted monetary gifts.

Large-Scale Conferment

It was the first time since December 7, 1881, when the Regulations concerning the Ribbons of Honor were promulgated, that such a large-scale conferment of honors was made public. Among those decorated are Shichiro Komori, with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure for his distinguished services in connection with the radio broadcasting enterprise, Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, and others.

Meiji-setsu was celebrated at Shonan with due ceremony on Wednesday. A ceremony of bowing toward the Meiji Shrine was held at the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters, the Shonan Special Municipal Office, military units, Government institutions, companies and factories between 10 and 11 a.m. A large-scale sports meet was staged by native inhabitants at the square in front of the Municipal Office.

All heads of the Japanese neighborhood associations assembled at the Japanese Residents' Council at Manila in the morning and held the ceremony of bowing toward the Meiji Shrine in reverence on the occasion.

All Java was in fete Wednesday, Rising Sun flags were waving all over the island on the happy day. Various kinds of functions in celebration of the day were held at Djakarta and at other cities and towns. At night a radio message on the subject "In welcome of Meiji-setsu" was broadcast by a member of the Military Administration Headquarters. The drawing of the first lottery with a ¥50,000 top prize was held at Djakarta.

Celebration in Macassar

At Macassar, in Celebes, and other places in the southern region of Celebes a ceremony of respectfully bowing toward the Imperial Palace was held at various places at 9:45 a.m. An exhibition of martial arts was staged by various fighting units on the spot.

A solemn ceremony of bowing toward the Meiji Shrine was held at Government institutions, schools, churches and temples in North Borneo in the morning. In the afternoon, a baseball game was played between Japanese administrative officials and private Japanese residents at Kuching.

At Bukit Tinggi a ceremony in celebration of the day was held by the Military Administration Headquarters and Bukit Tinggi Municipal Office at 10 a.m. At Padang a baseball game in celebration of the auspicious occasion was played under the sponsorship of the Sumatra Shimbun. Street processions, lecture meetings and other colorful functions were held at various places in Borneo.

A ceremony of celebrating Meiji-setsu was held at Rangoon under the auspices of the Japanese Residents' Council. The function was attended by all civil officials and military officers as well as representatives of the Japanese residents there.

A solemn function of celebrating the auspicious day was held at Hsinking. At the Hsinking Shrine, there was held a ceremony at 10 a.m. under the auspices of the Hsinking Special Municipality.

Food Problem Grave in U.S. Congress Told by President

Shortage of Farm Labor, Fertilizer and Machinery Hits Agricultural Industry; Importing Workers From Mexico, Bahamas and Jamaica

By Our Diplomatic Commentator

The great difficulties which confront the United States in solving its rapidly aggravating food problem are revealed in President Roosevelt's lengthy message to Congress on November 1. Despite the efforts of Roosevelt to disguise the serious situation, he has been compelled in his message to make a large number of serious admissions.

Opening his address Roosevelt said: "The first major objective of our food program is to raise in the most efficient manner enough food and the right kinds of food to meet our needs. That includes: First, the needs of our armed forces; the needs of our civilians at home; and, third, the amount required for our shipments abroad for the essential needs of our fighting allies.

"The second major objective is to see that the food of our civilians at home is divided as fairly as possible among all of the people in all sections of the country, and that it is obtainable at reasonable prices."

Among the grave admissions which President Roosevelt makes in his message are these:

Crops will be lower this year than in 1942.

Major Handicaps Outlined

There were three major handicaps in 1943: shortage of manpower, shortage of farm machinery and shortage of fertilizer.

Because of the food shortage, the citizens have been compelled to grow vegetables in their own backyards. Twenty million gardens helped to produce food to meet the requirements.

Due to the shortage of regular farm labor, drastic steps have had to be taken to obtain help from the adult residents of villages and cities—both men and women—on a part time as well as a full time basis. High school boys and girls have had to be enrolled to help in critical areas during the vacation period and after school hours.

In spite of these rigorous measures there was still a tremendous shortage of farm labor in the United States in 1943, and the government has had to import labor from Mexico, the Bahamas and Jamaica in numbers, running into the tens of thousands.

The United States has had to resort to the use of prisoners of war for the raising and harvesting of crops. It has also had to defer essential farm labor from the draft.

Where emergencies have developed, the army has assigned soldiers to assist in saving crops that otherwise would be lost.

One of the great difficulties—the shortage of farm machinery and of spare parts—developed because of the imperative need for steel for the war program. There was only a fixed amount of steel available; and it had to be divided as efficiently as possible among the critical needs for war to meet the shortages for the manufacture of big guns, small weapons, tanks, war factories, new additions to war factories, railroad cars and a number of other vital products of which the United States is in dire need.

To quell the complaints that have been heard on all sides, particularly in the mid-West and other agricultural areas, President Roosevelt explained: "It was necessary to use our best judgment in determining just where we should use the available supply of steel." Practically no new farm equipment was available in 1943, the President of the United States admitted. He urged the farmers to keep their machinery in better order; to club together in the making of repairs; to join hands in the use of farm machinery by more than one farm family.

Roosevelt said: "The increased demands for food came from three principal sources. The largest increase in demand has come from our own civilians here at home. Many of our workers in war factories, in the mines, on the farms and in other essential pursuits are eating more than they ate before the war. Many of them for the first time are approaching an adequate diet—so essential to the well being of our people and to maximum war production. Making allowances for the rise in the cost of food since 1939, the average American family has had to spend more for food."

Gives Poor Excuse

Roosevelt offers the absurd explanation that the greatly increased demand for food in the United States today is due primarily to the fact that Americans eat more than they did prior to the outbreak of the war because they are employed in factories and mines.

He places the demands which are being made by America's voracious army as only secondary as far as the blame for the shortage in food is concerned. He also advances the questionable argument that the men in the service are getting better food than they did in civilian life.

"Facts," he says, "bear out this statement, but I suppose that facts are not going to deter those who want to create dissatisfaction or those who spread scares such as 'food shortage' and 'meat famine.'"

The United States will have to increase its assistance to allied troops in the matter of food in 1944 due to the absolute shortage in these countries, Roosevelt said. He added: "Moreover the amount of food going to Lend-Lease is gradually increasing. In 1941 it was two per cent of our food production; in 1942, approximately six per cent. This year because of increasing shortages and other needs it will probably reach 10 per cent. In 1941 and 1942 England was the largest recipient of Lend-Lease food, but owing to the German invasion of the Ukraine in 1942, more food has been sent since then to the Soviet Union.

Leaves Only Three-Fourths

"All these war uses will require about one-fourth of our total food supply for the year beginning October 1, 1943, leaving about three-fourths for our civilian population."

Roosevelt admits that this is the plan for the year ahead. Just at the moment, however, the United States is itself suffering direly from lack of meat and the cry is being raised everywhere about a "meat famine."

Thus, Roosevelt explains, "through August of this year, the United States has received from Australia and New Zealand more than 90 million pounds of beef and veal. In July Australia and New Zealand supplied us roughly with the same amount of beef and veal." Besides this, Roosevelt declared, the United States has had to import tremendous amounts of butter, lamb and mutton from Australia to meet its present shortages.

Due to the fact that Australia and New Zealand are supplying not only the mainland United States with food, but are also helping to feed the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific, Australia and New Zealand are actually suffering from shortages, Roosevelt admits. Nevertheless, he says, these two countries are being compelled to continue to supply food to the United States under the requirements of reverse Lend-Lease without payment by America.

Because of the shortage of food in America as well as in its allied nations, very little food can be sent to North Africa. Thus, Roosevelt declares, the people of French Africa are being compelled to expand their agricultural production so that they will be able to feed themselves.

"The War Food Administration," Roosevelt goes on, "with my approval, has requested Congress to extend the life of the commodity credit corporation and to furnish additional funds. I regard this as vital to the war food program. It will also enable us to carry out our pledge to the farmers." This measure, Roosevelt, said, has been made necessary to avert a price collapse.

In another appeasement move to the angry farmers, Roosevelt promises that "The state and local people will also be consulted about the extent of government support of prices and government loans as well as government purchases that will be necessary. In other words, the farm program is going to be formulated finally only after consultation with the farmers of the nation and those who are interested in farming. Upon the basis of this collective judgment the final goals for the year's production will be formulated well in advance of the production season, so that each farmer may know what to count upon.

"In 1943, it was necessary to assure the farmers that their return would be sufficiently high to encourage them to plan and at the same time it was necessary to insure the consumer against prices for food which would be too high for him to purchase. This could be done only with the use of government funds, and in order to bring about the proposed increased production for 1944 it will

(Continued on Page 2)

MOSCOW TALKS FAIL TO SOLVE ISSUES FOR FOE

Chungking's Signature Put on Declaration but Brings No Results

VAGUE PHRASES RAMPANT

Communique Admits Many Problems Unsettled or Left To Future Negotiations

The joint declaration issued by the four participants in the Moscow conference and the joint communique given out by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union following the three-Power conference impress one first of all with the fact that all East Asia issues were ignored and that only the will of the Soviet Union was definitely reflected in the decisions reached at the conference, Domei points out in a commentary on the joint declaration and communique published at Moscow.

Although the name of Fu Ping-chang, Ambassador to Moscow, is found among the four names affixed to the joint declaration on behalf of Chungking there is not a single point in either the declaration or communique where the standpoint or interests of Chungking is emphasized or given special consideration, everything being glossed over with abstract and vague general terminology. In consequence of the fact that no official representative of Chungking was invited to the Moscow conference, Ambassador Fu was merely given an incidental position for form's sake.

East Asia Unmentioned

Both the joint declaration and communique take up only European problems and there is no mention of any East Asiatic issue. This may be considered a proof that the Moscow conference slighted the position of Chungking and at the same time that it could not adopt any concrete scheme in regard to the affairs of East Asia.

Just as the joint communique frankly admits, there are many problems that were left unsettled by the conference and thus were "referred to various committees" or "left to diplomatic negotiations hereafter."

Although the joint communique does not definitely mention a second front, it speaks of "military questions on which decisions were reached." There can be no doubt that these decisions were all in accordance with the claims made by the Soviet Union.

In the discussion of the political problems proposed by the United States and Britain, the declaration and communique indicate that the conference avoided such important points as Southwestern Europe and, Scandinavia and confined itself to the Italian and German issues and the problem of restoring Austria, which is of little concern to the Soviet Union, in order to save Anglo-American face.

Here, too, it is seen that the Soviet voice dominated the conference so that the discussion of the political questions ended in vague generalities, whatever might have been Anglo-American desires.

Soviet Diplomacy Wins

The Moscow conference, therefore, ended in the triumph of Soviet diplomacy, as anticipated from the beginning, Domei says.

In order to camouflage their miserable submission to the will of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are claiming that they scored big successes in securing (1) guarantees for the transition period between war and peace, and (2) an understanding for carrying over the joint efforts during the war to the settlement of postwar problems, harping on such worn-out phrases

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U.S. AIR FORCE TAKES BEATING IN S.W. PACIFIC

Losses From July 17 to October Mount to 504 Planes in Solomons Area

FLIERS' CASUALTIES HEAVY

Fighting Over Bougainville, Ballale Islands Increasing In Intensity Daily

The enemy air force lost 504 planes out of a total of 3,589 that came attacking our bases in the Solomons area in the three and a half months up to the end of October, according to the official announcements by the Imperial Headquarters and the reports from Domei correspondents on the front.

These losses were inflicted since July 17 when the enemy made the first air raid on our positions on Bougainville Island following the landing of a small enemy force on Rendova Island. In other words, the enemy air force has lost over 14 per cent of the planes used in raiding our positions. Putting five as the average number of the crew to each plane, the enemy air force has already lost 2,520 officers and men over Bougainville Island alone.

When one takes into account the losses inflicted on the enemy air strength in the entire Solomons area and the New Guinea sector, it can be easily seen that the enemy has already lost several thousand flying officers and men whose replacement would require considerable time quite apart from the losses in aircraft.

Evening Attacks Increasing

The counter-offensive by the American forces in the Solomons area is growing more intense even after the beginning of October when the Imperial Forces on Kulambangra and Vella Lavella Islands were detailed for duties elsewhere. Especially after the middle of October, just before the landing of an enemy unit on Mono Island, the U.S. air force redoubled its attacks against our positions in the neighboring area revealing its stubborn intention to approach Bougainville and New Britain Islands.

The Imperial Naval Air Force and the land forces of the Army and Navy, in close collaboration with each other, are repulsing the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on their planes every time they come within range.

Enemy Hit Hard

According to Domei, the enemy air force has suffered considerable losses in the vicinity of Bougainville, Ballale and New Britain islands during the month of October, details of which are as follows:

Bougainville Island (October 4 to 30)	
Enemy aircraft that appeared over our positions	1,762
Enemy aircraft that were shot down	129
Percentage ....about	7.4
(Most of the enemy losses are due to our anti-aircraft fire).	
Ballale Island (October 28)	
Enemy aircraft that appeared over our positions	79
Enemy aircraft that were shot down	27
Percentage	34.1
Rabaul, New Britain Island (October 12 to 29)	
Enemy aircraft that appeared over our positions	706
Enemy aircraft that were shot down	101
Percentage	14.3
Total of enemy planes that appeared over our positions .	2,547
Number of enemy aircraft shot down	257
Percentage ....over	10

Enemy's New Scouting Plane No Match Against Japan's Latest Model Fighter

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, November 3.—The enemy's newest type reconnoitering plane has turned out to be no match for the latest model fighter of the Imperial Air Force.

At 1 p.m. on November 2 the enemy air force, which is making such a fuss about the counter-offensive in Burma directly after the rainy season, detailed a scouting plane of the "Mosquito" type for observation duties over Rangoon. However, the instant it appeared over the Burmese capital it was detected by Captain Kuroye of our Fighter Unit, who pursued the enemy plane and brought it down after a fierce duel above an undisclosed place.

The "Mosquito" reconnoitering plane was first produced by the enemy as a light bomber for use against Germany but as it was not successful it has recently been redesigned for reconnoitering duties. It has a wooden fuselage and two motors. Britain has been sending a number of these planes to the Burma front where they commenced activities in July last.

NIPPON FORCES KEEP UP SHANSI CLEAN-UP DRIVE AGAINST CHINESE REDS

5,850 Enemy Bodies Abandoned on Battlefields

1,080 MEN CAPTURED

Final Stage Reached in Campaign Started on October 2 In Tayueh Sector

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN NORTH CHINA, November 2.—The spokesman of the Japanese Forces in Shansi Province revealed that the Japanese Forces in mopping-up operations against Chinese Communist remnants in Shansi Province, from the latter part of September up to the present, found more than 5,850 enemy bodies abandoned on the battlefields and took as prisoner about 1,080.

The Japanese Forces also smashed more than 70 enemy military establishments, it was added.

The Japanese Forces operating against enemy remnants in the Taiyueh sector, started action on October 2 from a point east of Chehchiu, Shansi Province, and have steadily advanced southward with its spearhead already penetrating into Tsechow, Chianghsien sector.

It was further revealed that another Japanese unit commenced operations against Communist remnants lurking in the mountainous regions in the northwestern part of Shansi Province on September 20 and are carrying on mopping-up operations in the sector.

Japanese garrison units in Shansi Province are successfully aiding action of the expeditionary forces by blocking up the retreat of defeated Communist remnants and dealing fatal blows on them, it was added.

Clean-Up at Hsinghien

Domei

ON A NORTH CHINA FRONT, November 2.—Crack Japanese Units that commenced an annihilative campaign against the Chungking Communist army on September 26 are now engaged in clean-up operations in and around Hsinghien, an enemy stronghold.

As early as October 28, these units advanced to the Yellow River region. After capturing all the principal crossing points, the main force is now putting up relentless mopping-up operations in the bleak Lientzu mountain range.

War results so far scored since the commencement of the current campaign are:

Bodies left behind by the enemy....	605
Enemy installations destroyed.......	7
War trophies:	
Light machine-guns.................	11
Grenade throwers..................	4
Rifles	136
Revolvers (including automatic rifles)	15
Numerous other trophies.	

Final Stage Reached

Domei

ON NORTH CHINA FRONT, November 2.—With the Imperial Forces breaking through the Tsechow-Fenghsien line, preparatory to cornering the enemy to the northern bank of the Yellow river, the final stage has been reached in the campaign started on October 2 against the Chungking Communist troops in the Tayueh sector.

Immediately upon the commencement of the campaign, the Japanese crossed the steep Tsieshan range and advanced south, carrying out sweeping mopping-up operations on the way by clever feinting tactics. After completely smashing the enemy's main strength to the north of the Tayueh range, the Japanese Forces totally demolished enemy military installations and economic footholds everywhere.

Keeping up their hot pursuit, the Japanese have completed preparations to corner the enemy remnants to the north of the Yellow river and are already breaking through the Tsechow-Fenghsien line thus bringing the current campaign to the final stage.

U.S. Plane Output Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, announced today that aircraft production in America for October established a new high at 8,362 planes, according to a report received here from Washington.

Captured Soldiers Relate Chungking's Difficulties

People in Chiang Regime Controlled Areas Hope for End of Senseless Resistance Against Japan; Men Forced Into Army Service

By T. FUJII
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE YUNNAN FRONT, November 2.—The miserable condition in which the Chungking troops and the innocent people who are pining for peace in various districts under the control of the Chungking regime now find themselves is eloquently told by the officers and men who have fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces now engaged in a major offensive against Chungking units offering feeble resistance in their dream for the recapture of Burma. The following is the gist of the stories told by the Chungking soldiers:

Second-Lieutenant Ho Chien-lung, 24 years old and a native of Szechwan: "This letter from my poor mother will tell you more eloquently than I of the sad plight in which I stand," so saying Ho delivered a letter from his old mother in his native place. The letter is dated a certain day in September last when Ho was undergoing training at the company officers' training center at Paoshan. It reads:

"My Dear Son,

Do you know for what purpose I have brought you up in the midst of poverty? I never intended you for such a dangerous career as that of Wu sung, (a brave but reckless warrior of ancient days and the hero of an old Chinese novel). I heartily wish that you will return to me at once. I want you to stay with me for life so that I may rely upon your support. Never allow yourself to be killed on the battlefield but come back to your native place immediately. Then the great sage Confucius will praise you for your filial piety. The only road for you to follow is to escape from the battlefield.

From Man Fang,
Your Old Mother."

Chen Lao-san, a native of Szechwan: This Chen was engaged in farming at his native place in Szechwan when he was forced to enlist for military service in June last. He was attached to the self-defense corps of Tenglunpen district and was detailed for work behind the lines such as cooking, carrying of ammunition and so forth. The gist of his story follows:

"The Chungking Army is experiencing all sorts of difficulties due to the shortage of ammunition, provisions, medicine and other necessities. Although I was detailed to cooking at first, I was soon afterward transferred to a new post as carrier of ammunition because there was no longer enough food to cook. The Chungking soldiers are always complaining of their poor allowance. As they seldom get their monthly pittances, even they are naturally in bad humor and are always quarrelling with one another. I was very glad indeed to take the first chance of escaping from the iron grip of my commander.

"I don't know why we must fight. I only know that the farmer's job is not to fight, his place is on the farm. I hate the Chungking authorities who have actually deprived the poor people of Szechwan of all food. Chiang Kai-shek's officials will certainly go to hell when they are dead, for it is those merciless officials who have banished the Buddha from this world."

N.C.O. Hwa Wen-cheng, 27 years old and a native of Yunnan. Hwa is a graduate from a middle school and had been teaching at a primary school. He was forced into military service several months ago much against his will.

The unit to which he belonged was badly beaten by the Imperial Forces on the banks of the Chuwanshih River and was aimlessly wandering about with nothing to eat but the roots of grass when he was attacked by malaria and was found in a fainting condition when rescued by the Imperial troops. A dose of quinine was administered by our field physician. At first, he could not believe that it was real quinine. Consequently he was almost overwhelmed with joy when he found it was actually genuine quinine.

He was amazed at the superior equipment of the Imperial Forces and when he heard that Japan had captured all the southern regions, including the world's richest quinine producing centers, he was speechless for a while. So great was his emotion that he was moved to say, "I shall not and will not return to the Chungking Army again. From the outset of the present war I was definitely against the useless shedding of blood. I am now convinced that I was right. If I am permitted to use your arms I will fight against the Chungking regime in order to save the 200,000,000 people in the hinterland of China from spilling their blood in a senseless war between brother Asiatics. I will do my very best to compel the Chungking regime to discontinue its resistance against Japan."

WANG FELICITATES HEAD OF AZAD HIND

Sends Congratulatory Telegram to Netaji

Domei

NANKING, November 2.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China today sent the following congratulatory telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind:

"Your Excellency Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind:

"It is the height of joy that Your Excellency founded the Provisional Government on October 21 to restore independence and freedom. I, President of the National Government of China, pray for Your Excellency's successful fight and at the same time firmly believe that the glorious freedom, which the 300,000,000 Indian people have been waiting for a long time, will be realized. I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the development of your Government and to pray for Your Excellency's health.

"Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Chinese Republic,"

SYMBOL OF POWER IS NOTED IN FLAGS

Overseas Chinese Leader Hails Azad Hind

Domei

SHONAN, November 2.—Lim Chong-pang, council member of the Overseas Chinese Association, in an article contributed to Azad Hind, leading local Indian journal, hailed the fact that the flag of the National Government of China had been flown alongside the flags of its brother nations at the Indian Independence Conference when the Provisional Government of Free India was formed.

He declared, "To those who are keenly aware of the merging of East Asiatic nations into one big family, the sight of the national flags of Japan, Free India, China, Manchoukuo, Burma and the Philippines flying side by side was indeed heart-warming."

"These flags flown together are a symbol of East Asiatic unity and solidarity," he added.

S. Development Bank Opening

Domei

PENANG, November 2.—The Southern Development Bank is opening a branch here in the near future in the former Hongkong-Shanghai Bank building.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IS GIVEN EMPHASIS

14th Autumnal Meiji Shrine Meet Held Throughout Nation On Wednesday

The 14th Autumnal Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet was held over the entire country on the auspicious day of Meiji-setsu on Wednesday..

The centralization of picked athletes and champions in Tokyo as well as from different parts of the country was suspended this year in view of the prevailing situation. Instead, the function was held in all parts of the country, those working at the factories holding their meets at their assigned places, students at school grounds and young men's groups at appropriate places.

At the Outer Garden Stadium of the Meiji Shrine was held the Shibuya district meet. Martial arts were conducted. The function was attended by Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, Governor Shigeo Adachi of Tokyo Metropolis, Vice-Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of the same Metropolis, and many other notable persons.

Welfare Minister Koizumi delivered an encouragement message and Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine read a congratulatory message. The Welfare Minister's message was broadcast throughout the entire nation.

KING EMMANUEL ASKED TO ABDICATE BY BADOGLIO

Anti-Fascist Group in America Pressing for Reorganization of Puppet Regime

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—Intense internal dissensions within the Badoglio regime have impelled Marshal Pietro Badoglio to demand the abdication of King Emmanuel III, according to reports reaching here.

The dissensions have been intensified as Count Sforza, leader of the anti-Fascist movement in America, and Professor Croce, having set up the so-called "the national emancipation" front, are insistent that the Badoglio regime be reorganized into a Leftist one.

An Associated Press dispatch says that the pair, after an interview with Robert Murphy and Richard McMillan, American and British representatives, respectively, in North Africa, have emphasized to Badoglio that the King should be dethroned and a regency government established under Badoglio.

Consequently, Badoglio yesterday interviewed the King and reportedly pressed for his decision, telling him that a coalition Cabinet could not be formed without his abdication.

U.S. Food Problem Told by President

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be necessary to use additional government funds."

Reflecting the failure of the government in 1943 to grow a satisfactory assortment of food, the President of the United States declares: "The production goals for 1944 involve not only an increase in the total food production but also shifting production from one kind of food to another which is more necessary. The plan calls for the right amount of the right things in the right places. And the objective will be to stretch our food supply as far as possible. Accordingly the largest increases in production will be for those crops which furnish food for direct human consumption.

"In order to induce farmers to increase production to these new goals and at the same time keep the cost of food down, it will be necessary to increase the amount of government funds which were used for these purposes in 1943."

U.S. Loses Heavy Cruiser

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the American heavy cruiser Savannah was damaged when hit by a German bomb while attempting to support landing operations at Salerno, Italy, according to a Washington dispatch.

Famine in British Africa

STOCKHOLM.—Acute shortage of essential foodstuffs prevails in British East Africa, where conditions brought about by the failure of the rainy season to set in are much like those during the big famine of 1919 in Kenya and Tanganyika, according to British press reports relayed here from London.

Prince Takamatsu Honors Games

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was pleased to attend the Kamata district meet of the 14th Autumnal Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet on Wednesday at the training ground near the Rokugo Bridge.

Moscow Talks Fail to Solve Issues for Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

as "joint prosecution of war," "penalties against enemy countries" and "postwar disarmament." They are also muttering words of self-consolation such as that the "conference proceeded throughout in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding" but it remains a fatal fact for the United States and Britain that no promise could be obtained from the Soviets that a conference of the Big Three among Premier Josef Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt would be held, although this was the most important event to which those two countries had looked forward.

In short, Domei concludes, the conference was a failure for the most part.

3-Power Declaration

Domei

MOSCOW, November 1.—The Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs tonight issued the following official report:

"Joint Declaration of Three Powers:

"Concurring in the resolve to continue the warfare against the various Axis nations with which each of the undersigned nations are now at war until their enemies lay down their arms and unconditionally surrender, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime, in accordance with the anti-Axis declarations of January 1, 1942 and the commitments made thereafter, do hereby jointly declare, in keen realization of their responsibility to guarantee their own freedom and the freedom of their allied peoples, as follows:

"(1) The concerted actions now being taken by the four nations now at war with their respective enemies shall be continued in the future also for the maintenance of world organization.

"(2) Of the four nations, those nations which are at war with a common enemy shall take concerted actions until the termination of the said war.

"(3) In regard to any violation of the terms to be imposed upon enemy nations, each nation shall take all necessary measures thereanent.

"(4) It is hereby recognized that an all-embracing international organization such that all the major and minor nations of the world shall join on the basis of the principles of sovereignty and equality should be established as soon as possible.

"(5) Until such time as an international structure of the future is established, the four nations undersigned shall consult each other for the purpose concerted action and shall at need confer with other anti-Axis nations.

"(6) After the termination of hostilities, there shall be no exercise of armed force in the territory of another nation for any purpose other than those which are anticipated in the present declaration.

"(7) The four undersigned shall confer and cooperate for the conclusion of practical and general arrangements for the postwar control of armament.

"Joint Communique of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union regarding the Three-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers:

"The conference among United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M Molotov was held in Moscow 12 times between October 19 and 30, 1943. The agenda included all the problems presented by the United States, British and Soviet Governments for discussion. In regard to some, final decisions were reached, while in regard to others decisions on matters of principle were arrived at and referred to committees appointed for their detailed examination or left to be disposed of through diplomatic channels.

"In the course of the conference, unreserved and thorough discussions were held regarding the means to be adopted for shortening the war against Germany and her European satellites. Taking advantage of the fact that the military advisers representing the General Staff Headquarters of the three nations were present, definite military operations to serve as a foundation for the closest military cooperation possible among the three nations were inquired into. Next in importance was an agreement reached among the three Governments for continuing the close cooperation now being maintained for the prosecution of the war even after the termination of the war, in the interests of the each other. These convictions are all indicated in the declaration signed by the three Foreign Ministers and the Chungking Ambassador to Moscow.

"The conference also decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission as an agency for assuring the closest cooperation among the three Governments in the discussion of various European problems arising both in the course of and after the war and to have it examine such questions and submit joint recommendations to the three Governments concerning them.

"Arrangements have also been made for the representatives of the three Governments to discuss in their respective capitals through the proper diplomatic channels all such problems as are their common concern.

"It was further decided that an advisory council on Italian questions should be appointed and it was agreed that, for the time being, representatives of the three Governments and the representative of the French Commission for National Liberation should form this council. This council is to take up all separate questions other than strategic preparations and to submit a recommendation for the coordination of the United Nations' policies toward Italy.

"The Foreign Ministers of the three nations in the declaration issued today thought it proper to reaffirm the attitude of the anti-Axis Governments in support of the restoration of a democratic system of government in Italy.

"They also declared it to be the aim of the three Governments to restore the independence of Austria and at the same time Austria was asked to consider that her own efforts for her own liberation would be taken into account.

"The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding and took up other important problems. They included not only current problems but also those relating to the treatment of National Socialist Germany and her satellites, economic cooperation and general security guarantees."

Foe G.H.Q. Gets New Name

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—Headquarters of th Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific announced yesterday that the Headquarters of the Allied Forces under General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William Frederic Halsey hereafter shall be called the Headquarters of the Right Wing of the Anti-Axis Forces, says a report from Melbourne.

New Chiang Air Route

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—The China Aviation Company which has been operating the air route connecting Chungking, Kunming and Calcutta, has started the operation of a new airline connecting Chungking and Calcutta via Yipin in Szechwan Province in addition to the present one. The new air route is intended for the transportation of passengers and mail.

ANTI-AXIS FORCES IN S.E. ASIA RAPPED

Senator Russell Charges Lack Of Unity Among Constituents; Scores Americans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 2.—Senator Richard Russell, one of the members of the United States Senate who toured the various fronts of the world where American troops are stationed, has recently exposed the state of disruption characterizing the anti-Axis Southeastern Asian front.

Reports from anti-Axis sources indicate that preparations are steadily being made by the forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten for the recapture of Burma but Senator Russell, who had returned from a visit to the Southeastern Asian front, has pointed out the lack of unity among the constituent elements of the Anglo-American front in that area. He is one of the American senators who created a sensation in American political circles by handing in a report condemning Britain.

Describing the present state of the anti-Axis forces, he says that it would be extremely difficult for the anti-Axis forces to develop any major operations for wresting back Burma. According to him, the morale of the Americans stationed in India is lower than that of any Americans stationed elsewhere, while their officers are quite indifferent to war efforts of Britain in the same area. The Chungking Army is most ill-equipped and can only take to the defensive. The various American agencies in India are not indicating any activities consonant with the diplomatic policy of the United States. They are utterly oblivious to the future rights and interests of their country in India.

The British on the other hand, Senator Russell admits, are paying particular attention to such points. If, therefore, the United States should in the future rely on Britain to guarantee its rights and interests, confusion and conflict are inevitable no matter how loyal Britain should prove as an anti-Axis nation.

Yamada Plays for Soldiers

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—Koscak Yamada and his musical mission yesterday paid a courtesy call on Japanese soldiers now recuperating at the army hospital. During the visit the party gave a special performance with Miss Ruriko Tominaga playing two piano solos and Miss Hisako Tsuji singing five Japanese songs accompanied by Koscak Yamada and Yoichi Hiraoka giving six xylophone numbers.

MORE BOMBERS DOWNED

Reich Fighters Bring Down Four-Motored Foe Craft

Domei

BERLIN, November 2.—The Reich military authorities today announced that an anti-Axis bomber force had attacked the southeastern part of Germany the same noon.

German fighters at once gave battle and shot down a large number of four-motored bombers. No details are available as yet.

POWNALL'S CHOICE ANGERS CHUNGKING

Leaders Hit Non-Cooperative Attitude

Domei

CANTON, November 2.—The leaders of the Chungking regime are harboring profound dissatisfaction with the non-cooperative attitude of Britain in appointing Lieutenant-General Henry Richard Pownall as Chief-of-Staff of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, according to a report from Chungking.

Chungking leaders assert that, as Lieutenant-General Pownall has always despised the fighting power of Chungking troops and has openly expressed his attitude of non-cooperation with Chungking on various occasions, it is more than probable that he will treat their troops with the utmost indifference during the counter-offensive in Burma.

Many of Chungking's leaders are actually expressing dissatisfaction with Britain, who, in appointing a man like Lieutenant-General Pownall to such an important post, is apparently attaching no importance at all to cooperation with Chungking and is absolutely heedless of the feeling of the leaders in Chungking.

Harada Ends Inspection

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 2.—Supreme Commander Kumakichi Harada, of the Imperial Forces in the Java area who left here on October 24 accompanied by the Chief of the Industrial Department of the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters and others, has been inspecting the military administration in five states of East Java and returned here yesterday.

REICH FORCES CHECK LANDING BY SOVIETS

D.N.B. Military Expert Gives Details of Operations in Taman, Kerch Peninsulas

Domei

BERLIN, November 2.—Commenting on the costly Soviet landing operations on Kerch, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, D.N.B. military commentator, said tonight that the invading forces suffered tremendously in their attempt to take German positions. His description of the battle follows:

"With the emergence of a powerful formation of Soviet planes, it became clear that Red forces were out to attempt landing operations against Taman peninsula and the northeastern extremity of Kerch peninsula.

"The foe made simultaneous operations against two points in order to cause a dispersion of the German strength. The Reich forces at once showered gunfire on the invaders and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy's landing vessels. Six of them, with capacity loads of troops, were overturned instantly, while others suffered huge damage, heavy casualties ensuing.

"One of the two invading units was forced to recede without making a landing and fled to its original base.

"Only a part of the second unit barely reached the shore and attempted an advance under protection by the air arm, but this contingent only gained control of the coast area in the afternoon. The German forces dealt it severe losses and cornered it into a still narrower area.

"At dusk the coast area was strewn with the enemy war dead and wounded, with numerous weapons scattered about.

"When night came, the enemy attempted to land reinforcements, but the reinforcements were either destroyed or dispersed before making a landing."

The German military authorities announced today:

"The Soviet army under protection by a powerful air force crossed Kerch strait and landed in the southern and northern part of Kerch, a tip of Crimean peninsula, on November 1.

"The Reich forces immediately struck back, annihilated the greater half of the landing unit and are cornering the remnants into a narrow area."

STAHMER CALLS ON BOSE

Notifies Berlin's Recognition of Azad Hind

Calling on Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, now staying in Tokyo, on Tuesday afternoon, German Ambassador to Tokyo H. G. Stahmer delivered a cable message from the Berlin Government officially recognizing the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

PROVISIONS BOARD FORMED

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—The Philippine Government has officially announced the establishment of a Provisions Control Board in the Agricultural and Commercial Ministry with a view to facilitating the production and distribution of foodstuffs.

The Provisions Control Board is an embodiment of the new Philippine Government's policy to place under its direct control the production and distribution of rice and other important foodstuffs.

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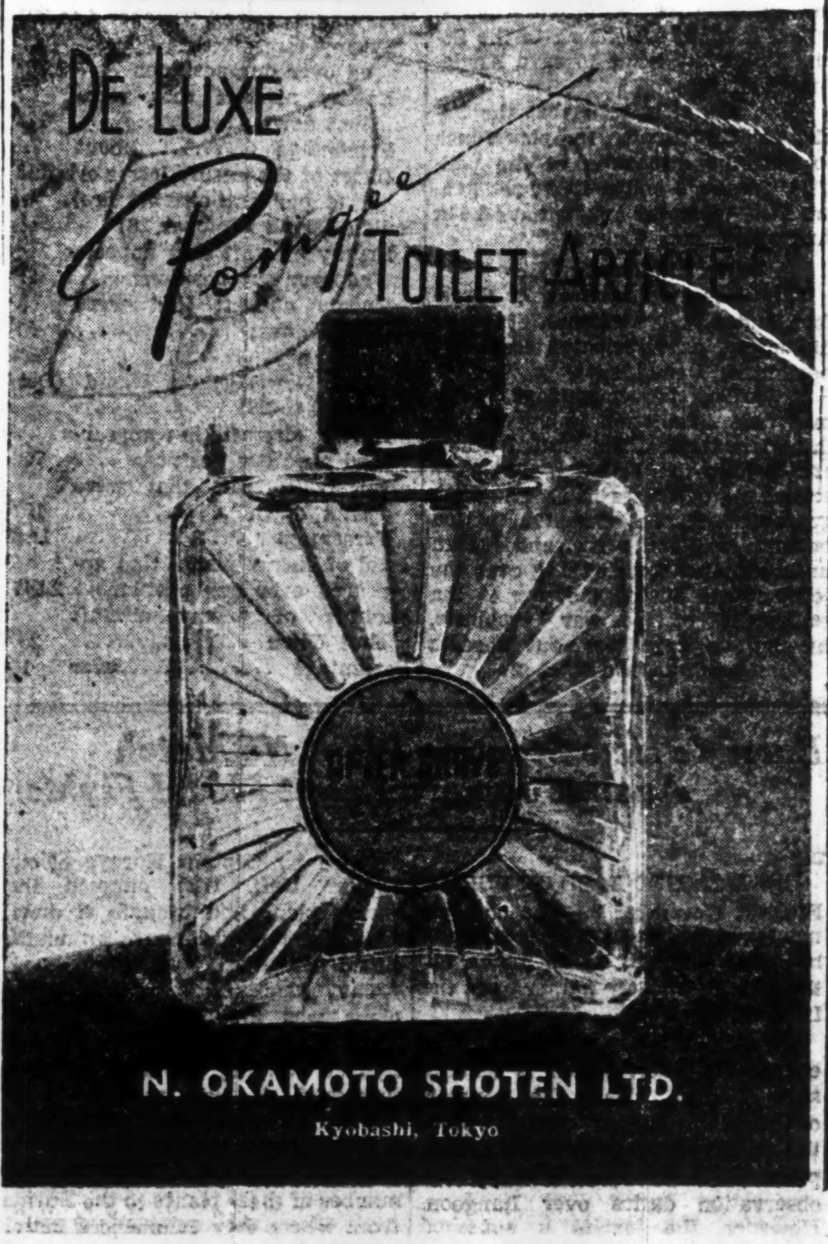

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MALAI'S RESOURCES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Scientists Will Head Expedition To Make Minute Study of Country's Natural Wealth

Domei

KUALA LIBIS, November 1.—The Japanese Military Administration Headquarters in Malai, which has been making strenuous efforts to develop the resources of the State of Pahang which is rich in agricultural and forestry produce, is now to make a minute study of the natural wealth of the State.

The Military Administration, in close collaboration with the government of the State of Pahang, is now organizing an expedition including many experts belonging to the Administration Headquarters and a number of well-known Japanese scientists. The expedition will visit plateaus including Mt. Tahang (7,000 feet) on the boundary between the State of Kelantan and Thailand and Mt. Benong (7,000 feet) in central Malai. The party will then extend its activities to all the neighboring regions which are believed to contain vast quantities of useful metals as well as extensive forests.

When Malai was under British rule, the British concentrated their efforts to the development of rubber plantations and tin mines on the western coast of the peninsula which is more accesible than the regions on the eastern coast with the result that out of the 8,800,000 acres of the State of Pahang, 5,500,000 acres were left untouched. However, thanks to the great efforts of the Japanese Military Administration, most regions on the eastern coast, especially the State of Pahang, have been placed within easy reach of most people by means of the modern system of communications constructed in the States of Malai.

All concerned are looking forward to the activities of the expedition which will undoubtedly contribute to the welfare of the native people and facilitate the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FORMED OF INDONESIANS IN JAVA

Proves Japan's Supremacy in Politics as Well as in War, Says Kita Sumatora Shimbun

Domei

MEDAN, November 3.—Lauding the establishment of Central Councils in Java to which many prominent Indonesians have been appointed, the Kita Sumatora Shimbun editorially declared that such a radical change in government, eliminating the discriminatory colonial policy of the Dutch, is proof of Japan's political victory in the struggles of world diplomacy so that Japan is not only victorious on the battlefield but also in the realm of politics."

The paper continued, "Burma has been set free and the Philippines also has attained freedom and in Indonesia the Japanese Government has kept its promise by appointing prominent Indonesians to high government positions and are beginning to establish councils in accordance with the will and ability of the Indonesian people in Java."

Pointing out that the former "people's council" set up by the Dutch was only theoretically for the people as it was in reality a council of the colonial government, the journal said that the Indonesian people themselves nicknamed it "A council of talkies."

AMALGAMATION PLANNED

Two Kanegafuchi Interests to Merge In January

The Kanegafuchi Spinning and the Kanegafuchi Commercial Companies respectively held general meetings of their shareholders' at the Industrial Club in Marunouchi Tuesday in order to discuss all questions relative to their amalgamation for the establishment of the Kanegafuchi Industrial Company.

Having given unanimous approval of the contract for their amalgamation, the meetings selected Shingo Tsuda of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and others as members of the inaugural committee of the new company, which will be capitalized at ¥324,000,000 of which ¥266,120,000 is paid up. The amalgamation of the two companies will take place about January 15 next, and the new company is expected to declare an annual dividend of 8 per cent.

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Miss Aiko Saida, Contralto:

CO-PROSPERITY SONGSTER

China's Music-Lovers Laud Her Efforts in Singing in Chinese During Recent Tour; Makes Musical Journey of Southern Regions

By KAY OHARA

Miss Aiko Saida

On many a bright forenoon, in one of the quiet streets off Ginza, may be seen a girl of medium height, dressed simply but tastefully, humming a tune to a small tot in her arms. Around her may be several other children, all contentedly at play. In spite of a full schedule, she is looking after her neighbors' children while the mothers finish their morning chores.

The girl is Miss Aiko Saida, internationally known contralto and one of the outstanding singers of the Metropolis.

Born and educated in Canada, Miss Saida has brought honor to the overseas Japanese, not just for her notable success in her career but for her earnest efforts on behalf of the soldiers at the front.

Forsaking the comfortable life of our capital, Miss Saida has been making frequent trips to the Continent and to the South, ever since her arrival in Japan four years ago, so that those far away from the homeland may have a share of her rich voice. Her trips have taken her to Burma, Java, Sumatra, the Malai Peninsula, French Indo-China, North and Central China and Manchoukuo.

She has lately returned from a 50-day comfort tour of North and Central China in company with Yoshie Fujiwara, well-known tenor.

"I'm grateful that my voice enables me to do something worthwhile for the soldiers," she said simply. "As you can imagine, at times any trip can become strenuous, especially as I had from two to four performances every day. The only days I was not using my voice were when we were on the train, going from one point to another. But at the first sight of all those expectant faces, every trace of fatigue left me and I was able to give my very best. They were so good to me, and wherever I went I was accorded a rousing welcome."

As to the soldiers' choice of songs, Miss Saida replied that old Japanese folk songs was the favorite, with school songs taking second place in popularity. In order to please all, her programs are always made up of old and new songs, of the gay and the sad, as the choice is left entirely to her.

"I was complimented on my one Chinese song," she said in reply to another question, "but," she laughed heartily, "I'm sure they were just being kind. I certainly didn't rate all the ovations I got. We gave special performances to Chinese audiences, and that was their reaction. The song was entitled 'North China Production Boost'. A Chinese student here in Tokyo was good enough to coach me, but I had time for only four lessons."

"I'll let you in on a little secret," she continued, smiling. "The student who coached me was from South China, so I dared sing the song in northern China, as I could always say that the dialect was so different and so on. But when we got to Central China, my courage forsook me and I dropped it from my program. I thought it safer to stick to familiar Japanese and Western songs!"

Continuing her account of the trip, she said: "We were greatly honored by being received by President Wang Ching-wei. We were also invited to dinner by Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi.

"While we were in Shanghai, we took part in a broadcast with the Russian Symphony Orchestra. My share was to sing arias from Carmen. The conductor and first cellist paid me a wonderful compliment by likening my singing to that of Maria Gay, whom they both had heard in Europe. Maria Gay was famous in Europe some 30 years ago for her role in Carmen."

"Which reminds me of something funny," Miss Saida went on, with a reminiscent smile. "We were en route to a certain point, and on the train I was mistaken for a Chinese girl. When I was down South last year, I was always being mistaken for a Spanish girl, a Javanese and so on. With all the traveling I've done, and am doing, I must be getting an international look about me," she said laughingly.

Now that Miss Saida is back in the capital, her days are once again filled to the brim with activities, one of which will be a musical film to be made for the Toho Motion Picture Company in company with Setsuko Hara, Yukiko Todoroki, Tamae Toyoshima and others. This film will not be shown in Japan as it is being made on special order from the Southern Regions.

Regarding her future, Miss Saida said: "I hope to be able to make more of these periodic comfort trips. Also by the next time I visit China, I hope to have learned enough Chinese to sing with assurance before any Chinese audience. And lastly, I shall work hard in every respect, so that when I am reunited with my family in the future, they may be rightfully proud of me."

BEHAVIOR OF U.S. AIRMEN IRES CHUNGKING MASSES

Domei

CANTON, November 2.—The impudent and arrogant attitude of the American airmen stationed at bases within the Chungking-controlled areas are further intensifying the animosity and ill-feeling of the Chinese masses. The distrust of the Chinese for the Americans—particularly from the intelligentsia—has often found its outlet in anti-Japanese dailies attacking their rude and insulting behavior.

The Cheng Chi Jih Pao, an anti-Japanese daily, some time toward the end of October, ridiculed the unreliability of the American air force in an article entitled, "Greeting American Airmen," saying, "When will the American air force in Chungking, which is much advertised as a stimulating power, be able to bring about final victory?"

The same article further sarcastically taunted: "You American officers and men have come to Chungking leaving behind your homes and mothers. We are expecting a great deal of you. We expect glorious achievements from you in the forthcoming battle of the air. We feel we can hardly wait to see your marvelous and much-heralded feats."

P.I. Budget in Sound Stage

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—The Philippine budget will be 53,975 pesos in the black at the end of this year. The expenditures until the end of the year will amount to 24,340,680 pesos and the revenue expected is 24,394,655 pesos. The Philippine Government is at present studying the financial state until the end of this year centered on the supplementary budget set up at the Special Assembly.

U.S. Western Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—The United States War Department today announced that the Western Defense Headquarters would be made independent and Major-General Simon Bolivar Buckner would remain in office as commander of the same Headquarters, a report received here from Washington said.

U.S. IS SEVERELY HIT BY NEW COAL STRIKE

Nation's Supply Rapidly Running Low; Will Affect Railroad, War Industries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—With the United States suffering from collapse in coal production in the fourth general strike, the Government on Tuesday took over the nation's coal mines for the second time this year, according to reports from Washington.

The government step placed direct pressure on leaders of the United Mine Workers who must now decide either to dig coal again or to hold out stubbornly for their demands. If the Union leaders resist they will be subjected to drastic penalties under the Smith-Conally War Disputes Act which calls for punishment of anyone who encourages strikes against government operated industries in wartime.

All the reports received here indicate that the current strike has dealt a severe blow to the U.S. war industry and also brought threat of suffering to many homes.

Despite the fact that the government intends to reopen the mines tomorrow, coal operators believe that full production cannot be restored until at least next week.

United Press survey reported, "By that time the vital steel industry, which is already feeling the effects of wildcat strikes, will be forced to curtail operations of blast furnaces and mills."

United Press further disclosed, "Birmingham, Alabama, strike entered its 20th day and some mills had only enough fuel to last through one day. At Pittsburg, stocks are estimated to last only 5 to 17 days. Dwindling coal piles also confront the nation's railroad, power plants, shipping and other numerous industries."

"Inadequate civilian supplies are reported from New England, Detroit, Pittsburg and many other large cities of the Middle west. In New York, civilian supplies of anthracite are only sufficient for two or three days. Meanwhile reports from the coal mining areas said that the strike of 530,000 miners is almost 100 per cent effective. The census of opinion of miners is to return only on orders from John L. Lewis."

CHIANG PAPER BARES BRITAIN'S CHICANERY

Sending U.S.-Supplied Lend-Lease Goods to Other Countries as Own Products

Domei

CANTON, November 2.—The fact that Britain has been resorting to the chicanery of sending American-supplied Lend-Lease materials to other countries in the guise of British products with the ambition of acquiring advantageous positions after the war has been exposed by the Chung Ying Jih Pao, a Chungking journal.

Giving vent to Chungking's dissatisfaction with the insincere Anglo-American attitude, especially the British attitude, the Chungking journal in an editorial comment under the heading, "An Unpleasant Revelation," says:

"'Britain has not been making sufficient efforts to aid Chungking,' was the observation of the globe-trotting United States Senators who have recently returned to Washington. We are forced to admit the truth of this observation.

"While resenting this attitude of indifference on the part of our friendly Power, we hope that Britain will come to show satisfactory counter-evidence.

"Following the arrival of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the leaders of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia have held protracted conferences on future strategy. The situation permits of no procrastination.

"We cannot help expressing unpleasant surprise at the fact that Britain has been sending American-supplied Lend-Lease goods to other countries in the guise of British products with the ambition of acquiring favorable positions in post-war days. This is by no means a mere technical question with regard to the Lend-Lease Act."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943

Accomplishments of the Diet

In the week which has elapsed since the 83rd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet completed its work, it has become possible to assess its accomplishments with a reasonable depth of perspective. It can be seen that this session of the Diet, called against the background of the gravest world situation in history, was marked by two facts of epochal significance. In the first place it brought to light the fact that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has already been completely organized for all practical purposes. In the second, it served to elucidate the steps taken by the Government to heighten the fighting efficiency of the country and tighten the internal structure.

In his opening speech, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo pointed out that with the declaration of independence by the new Philippine Republic, close on the heels of the establishment of a free and independent Burma, the foundations of Japan's vast undertaking in East Asia, aimed at the permanent liberation of the various races of this region from centuries of Western oppression and exploitation, have already been firmly laid and are being steadily strengthened. He further stressed the full measure of cooperation being given by Manchoukuo, China and Thailand in this great progressive construction work.

On the second day of the sessions, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in reply to an interpellation, gave a detailed account of the constant progress shown in the work of constructing Greater East Asia, and pointed out that the harmonious principle underlying the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is voluntary cooperation based on true equality and reciprocity among the various states and peoples in this region. Mr. Shigemitsu asserted, moreover, that this principle, whose universal application would undoubtedly be of the greatest benefit to all humanity, is one which the peoples of East Asia hope eventually to see practised not only in this region but throughout the world. Mr. Shigemitsu also made it clear that in the meantime Japan is fighting to defend the various regions of East Asia from further Western aggression, and to frustrate once and for all Anglo-American designs to convert East Asia into a British or American colony.

On the last day of the Diet sessions, October 28, a resolution summing up the basic principles underlying the Greater East Asia Sphere, setting out once more Japan's war aims as clarified by the Government, and exhorting the various states and liberated peoples of Greater East Asia to arouse themselves to action, was passed unanimously. The adoption of such a resolution in itself makes it abundantly clear that Anglo-American influence has already been entirely eliminated from this sphere as a consequence of the glorious victories of the Imperial Forces. It also clearly demonstrates that the broad outlines of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have already been completed and a stage reached where the final details of construction may be taken in hand and perfected.

The main objective of the 83rd Extraordinary Diet, however, was to work out measures to give speedy effect to the Government's plans for strengthening the internal structure of the country. Various bills aimed at early attainment of this goal were adopted, while Prime Minister Tojo's exhortation to the 100,000,000 people of the country to recast their thoughts and carry out their respective duties as though they were in battle positions met with a universally enthusiastic response.

The necessity for the changes made in administrative machinery was fully explained, and it was made clear that the Munitions Ministry will hereafter exercise exclusive control over all matters pertaining to aircraft production, from which a phenomenal increase in output is expected to result. The Munitions Company Bill adopted by the Diet was also drawn up with this planned increase in aircraft production in view. According to the new bill, munitions companies will continue under private ownership and management as hitherto, but will nevertheless assume a more national character hereafter, as the bill also contains a provision tending to accentuate the trend toward increased state management of munitions enterprises, and stipulates a system of responsibility for actual production.

It was also made clear that the establishment of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications was effected, together with the other sweeping changes in governmental organization, to meet the needs arising from the present situation and permit more dynamic efficiency in administrative operations.

In this way, early effect will be given to the reorganization of administrative machinery on a decisive war basis, to the extension of national mobilization, and to the strengthening of the internal structure planned by the Government, while externally, in the very midst of this raging war being fought for the defence of Greater East Asia by the peoples of this sphere, East Asia is already well on the way to becoming a paradise wherein the free peoples of this region may dwell in amity and harmonious cooperation for ever.

At this time, when the fury of the enemy's counter-offensive increases as East Asia's war objectives become nearer to attainment, the Government, through such measures as those adopted by the recent Diet, is steadily proceeding with its immutable plan of uniting the people of this country into one soul, body and will, and of simultaneously assuring the harmonious unity of the Greater East Asia Sphere, so that Britain and America may be driven from this region once and for all.

Yamato Damashii

I might mention yet another quality; it is the spirit of Japan, known among us as "Yamato-damashii." It is the driving force in us; something in the blood which we ourselves are not always able to explain, even as Yoshida Shoin has said:

"Kaku sureba
Kakunaru kototo
Shiri nagara
Yamuni yamarenu
Yamato damashii."

This may be roughly rendered thus:

I knew full well that if I did so
This would be the result,
Yet I could not refrain,
With the Spirit of Yamato urging.

Our Motoori has defined this in a 31-syllabled poem, rendered into English by the late Dr. Nitobe:

"Isles of blest Japan!
Should your Yamato spirit
Strangers seek to scan,
Say—scenting morn's sunlit air,
Blows the cherry wild and fair."

"Shikishima no
Yamato gokoro wo
Hito towaba
Asahi ni niwoo
Yama zakura bana."

Some authorities interpret it as the glow, instead of the fragrance, of the delicately coloured flowers in the first ray of the morning sung. How exquisite the beauty of their freshness, full of life! Yet when the time comes, when the inevitable moment arrives, they scatter with no sign of distress. No wonder that the cherry blossom has for ages been the favourite of our people and the emblem of our character! Even as the scattering of cherry petals, so three brave Japanese soldiers ended their lives in the China Incident. They marched in the face of the enemy's machine guns, carrying an enormous dynamite bomb, its fuse lighted, and so lodged it with the sacrifice of their lives that it blasted the barb-wire entanglement and themselves, also, thus opening a way for their comrades to march on. It was the spirit of Japan (Yamato-damashii) which drove these soldiers to the act, and we speak of the beauty of their end even as we do of the scattering of the petals of cherry blossoms.

Crystallized, this spirit becomes the sharpest steel; scattered, it falls like the petals of the cherry. (With Permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. From Dr. Jiro Harada's "A Glimpse of Japanese Ideals.")

A Year Ago Today

November 4, 1942

Dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government which is frantically trying to cover the loss in ships, the press in Britain is demanding that the truth about actual loss be made public. Reflecting the general opinion prevailing, the Budget Committee of the Parliament insists that for the encouragement of shipbuilding workers the actual situation in the loss of ships be revealed to a certain extent; and that a wholesale investigation should be made of ships moored in all the shipbuilding yards of the country.

* * *

According to the United States election returns almost completed today, the Democrats succeeded in gaining majority seats both in the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the Republicans have won in the gubernatorial race.

* * *

Locomotives operated by coal gas may be used on the Peking-Tientsin section of the Peking-Shanghaikwan Railway following the very satisfactory results achieved by a trial run of the locomotive on the Peking-Liuliho section of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

CANADIAN BAN ON IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE LABOR DISCUSSED

British Columbia Has Been Scene of Many Race Riots —Exclusion Act Was Passed in 1923

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

Part III

As already noted, the number of Chinese residents in America exceeded 100,000 at one time, but due to the promulgation of one exclusion act after another, it showed a gradual decrease until in 1930 it was put roughly at 75,000, inclusive of the so-called second and third generation Chinese. At present, their number is presumably something like 80,000. Most of these Chinese live in the States on the Pacific Coast though some are found in many cities throughout the country where they are engaged in laundry, and other lines of business.

Once the entry of Chinese was ruthlessly stopped, the presence of Chinese residents ceased to cause any concern to Americans.

With the growth of anti-Japanese sentiment in America as the result of the Manchurian Incident, there developed a tendency among the Americans to show sympathy for the Chinese people, and this tendency has become more pronounced since the outbreak of the China Affair. It must be remembered, however, that this sympathy is nothing but the sentiment of pity usually felt for the inferior.

There is no change whatever in the fundamental view of Americans regarding the Chinese people. American feeling toward the Japanese and Chinese peoples is influenced entirely by political considerations; it is, therefore, artificial. The American people pretend to accord an equality of treatment to the Chinese simply because they are bent on turning Chungking to account. They are inwardly as contemptuous and antagonistic toward Chinese people as ever. This can be gathered from the fact that there exists a large body of opinion against the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act in American labor and other circles.

The China Town in New York is left in a very dirty and insalubrious state, and Chinese are virtually forbidden to live anywhere outside this particular quarter. The prospects of success in American life for second generation Chinese are even more slender than those for Japanese nisei. There were many cases where American antagonism toward Chinese people found positive expression in recent years.

Recent Outrages

In the autumn of 1941, just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a Swedish freighter with Chinese stokers made the port of Camden, New Jersey, when the American authorities strictly prohibited the landing of all Chinese members of the ship's crew. In spite of the fact that the vessel was obliged to stay for over month on account of the European war, they rejected, without giving any reason whatever, the applications filed by these Chinese sailors for permission to land. All Chinese sailors on board the neutral ships arriving at eastern ports afterward were dealt with in the same inconsiderate manner. While allowing Western sailors to land, the American authorities prohibited shore leave to Chinese sailors.

A similar incident of cruel treatment of Chinese sailors occurred in Canada also soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In February, 1942, a Greek freighter, commandeered by the British Government, arrived at Halifax, when several Chinese stokers attempted to desert the ship because they had not been paid. The Canadian authorities arrested them and handled them so harshly that one of them was killed and a few others badly wounded.

In connection with this case, the Chinese Minister who had just arrived at his post in Canada from Chungking is reported to have lodged a strong protest with the Canadian Government, though how the matter was settled is not known. Anyhow, it is said that the Canadian authorities have since prohibited the landing of Chinese sailors on all neutral ships entering Canadian ports.

Situation in Canada

The first arrival in Canada of Chinese immigrants is associated inseparably with the history of the development of resources in British Columbia, just as their first coming to America was similarly linked with the development of resources in the Pacific Coast States.

The first group of Chinese immigrants came into Canada from California at the time of the "gold rush" in 1858. They worked as miners at first but were later employed in other kinds of manual work.

Their low wages coupled with their obedient nature, fitted them admirably for exploitation by those capitalists who were concerned in the development of resources in British Columbia, and as a result they were in greater demand than American laborers.

In six years following 1858, the number of Chinese laborers in British Columbia increased to 2,000 and twenty years later it exceeded 8,000. This steady increase of Chinese labor caused much anxiety in some quarters where the necessity of taking some effectual measures of control was urged earnestly.

In 1878, the Legislature of British Columbia enacted a provincial law which provided (1) that no Chinese should be employed on any provincial work, (2) that Chinese residents should apply for the renewal of their licenses every three months, and (3) that those who had Chinese in their employ should submit the name list of their Chinese employes. This was the first anti-Chinese law in Canada. Some time afterward, the Highest Court of B.C. adjudicated the law to be null and void on the ground that it constituted an encroachment on the authority of the Central Government.

More Enter Canada

At first, the number of Chinese who entered Canada was smaller than 500 a year, but when the work of building the Canadian Pacific Railway was taken in hand in 1881, there set in a heavy inflow of Chinese labor. In four years no fewer than 15,700 Chinese laborers were imported by contractors. This led the American laborers, who had already been evincing much hostility toward Chinese labor, to launch a vigorous movement against the importation of Chinese workers.

The Canadian Prime Minister at the time took no notice of their movement on the ground that without Chinese labor the railway construction work could not be completed. Hereupon, the American laborers caused the provincial authorities to enact in 1884 a provincial law of the same purport as that of 1878, restricting both the entry of Chinese laborers and their employment at mines. This law was again declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the province. Still another law of the same purport was enacted the following year, but this legislation was repudiated by the Federal Government. In the meantime, Chinese laborers worked faithfully for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway which was finished in 1885.

The completion of the railway construction work compelled many Chinese laborers to seek new employment elsewhere. Some took to laundry work and some became domestic servants to earn their livelihood. Due to the anti-Chinese movement which was prevalent, however, many Chinese were unable to find work. This left them no alternative but to apply to the authorities for relief, and the situation began to assume graver phases.

In such circumstances, the Federal Government promulgated in the same year a law aiming at the limitation of immigrants. The main points of the law were (1) to impose a poll tax of $50 on each Chinese immigrant entering Canada (one-fourth of the income from this source to go into the provincial coffer), (2) to confine the number of Chinese immigrants in proportion to the weight of the ships carrying them—one for every 50 tons, (3) to require each Chinese immigrant to present a health certificate on his entry into the country, and (4) to require Chinese residents in Canada to obtain a residential certificate. This law was not applicable to Chinese officials, travelers and students, however.

Riots Occur

The above-mentioned law had some effect in restricting the entry of Chinese laborers but it could not check their entry. According to the 1891 cesus, the Chinese population in British Columbia only was 9,129 (which meant that one for every eleven inhabitants of the province was Chinese). Finding this state of affairs intolerable, the anti-Chinese members of the provincial legislature either passed a resolution for the exclusion of Chinese or petitioned the Federal Government for effectual measures to exclude them.

In the meantime, there were frequent anti-Chinese outbursts at Vancouver and other places, in which all kinds of outrages were committed against Chinese residents. The Government of British Columbia, which had already deprived the Chinese of the right of electing members of the provincial legislature, decided in 1896 not to give Orientals the right of electing members of municipal assembles. In 1897, the Legislature of British Columbia passed two bills—one disqualifying them to work at collieries. Of these two, the former was declared invalid by the highest court as a violation of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty while the latter was invalidated by the Privy Council.

In view of the fact that the anti-Chinese sentiment developed more and more serious proportions as time passed, the Federal Government had been adopting an attitude of nonchalance was finally moved to appoint a committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of McKenzie King to find a solution for the problem. This committee of inquiry reached the conclusion that the entry of Chinese could be properly limited by the imposition of a heavy poll tax on immigrants.

Poll Tax Increased

In accordance with the committee's recommendations, therefore, the Canadian Government increased the poll tax to $100 in 1900 and increased it again to $500 in 1903 (one half of the revenue from this tax went into the coffer of the B.C. Provincial Government). This increase was practically prohibitive, and it had the effect of stopping, for all practical purposes, the entry of Chinese immigrants. On the other hand, however, the value of the Chinese laborers actually in Canada increased and some kinds of manual work came to be monopolized by them, with the natural result that their wages rose sharply. In this connection, McKenzie King, the Chairman, reported that the process of monopoly set in and that the Chinese who found their position to be secure came to demand an increase in their wages. In a few years, their wages doubled and in some cases they were more than trebled.

The method adopted of limiting the entry of Chinese through the increase of the poll tax had the effect of stimulating an increase in the wages of Chinese laborers, and this whetted the desire of Chinese at home to go to Canada. By managing to put up the money required for entry, these Chinese found their way into Canada, and there was again a heavy influx of Chinese labor into Canada. From 1908 to 1915, the number of Chinese entering Canada exceeded 2,000 annually. This naturally intensified the anti-Chinese feeling among the Canadians. In 1907, a big anti-Chinese demonstration was held at Vancouver, and the excited mob attacked Chinese in places, causing heavy casualties, and further wrecked their shops and residences. In 1913, when a coal mine strike occurred in Vancouver, fresh fuel was added to the fire of anti-Chinese sentiment by the capitalists concerned employing Chinese miners to break the strike. The infuriated American strikers attacked the Chinese miners and caused heavy casualties.

In view of this situation, the Federal Government strictly prohibited in 1915 the landing of all laborers, skilled and unskilled, in British Columbia. The term of this prohibitory order which was originally fixed at six months was later extended. In the promulgation of the Federal Election Law in 1920, the Government laid it down that those who were denied the right of electing the members of the provincial legislatures for racial reasons should be denied the right of electing members of the Federal Legislature also.

Not contented with these restrictive measures, there was a persistent demand for the absolute prohibition of the entry of Chinese, and consequently the Government promulgated the Chinese Immigration Law in 1923, under which the entry of Chinese immigrants was strictly forbidden and all Chinese residents were made to register. The police was also given the power to arrest suspicious Chinese without a warrant. It is as rigorous a piece of legislation as the American Immigration Law.

There are at present 46,000 Chinese in Canada inclusive of so-called second and third generation Chinese. Most of them live in British Columbia, but as in America some live widely scattered in the country.

(End)

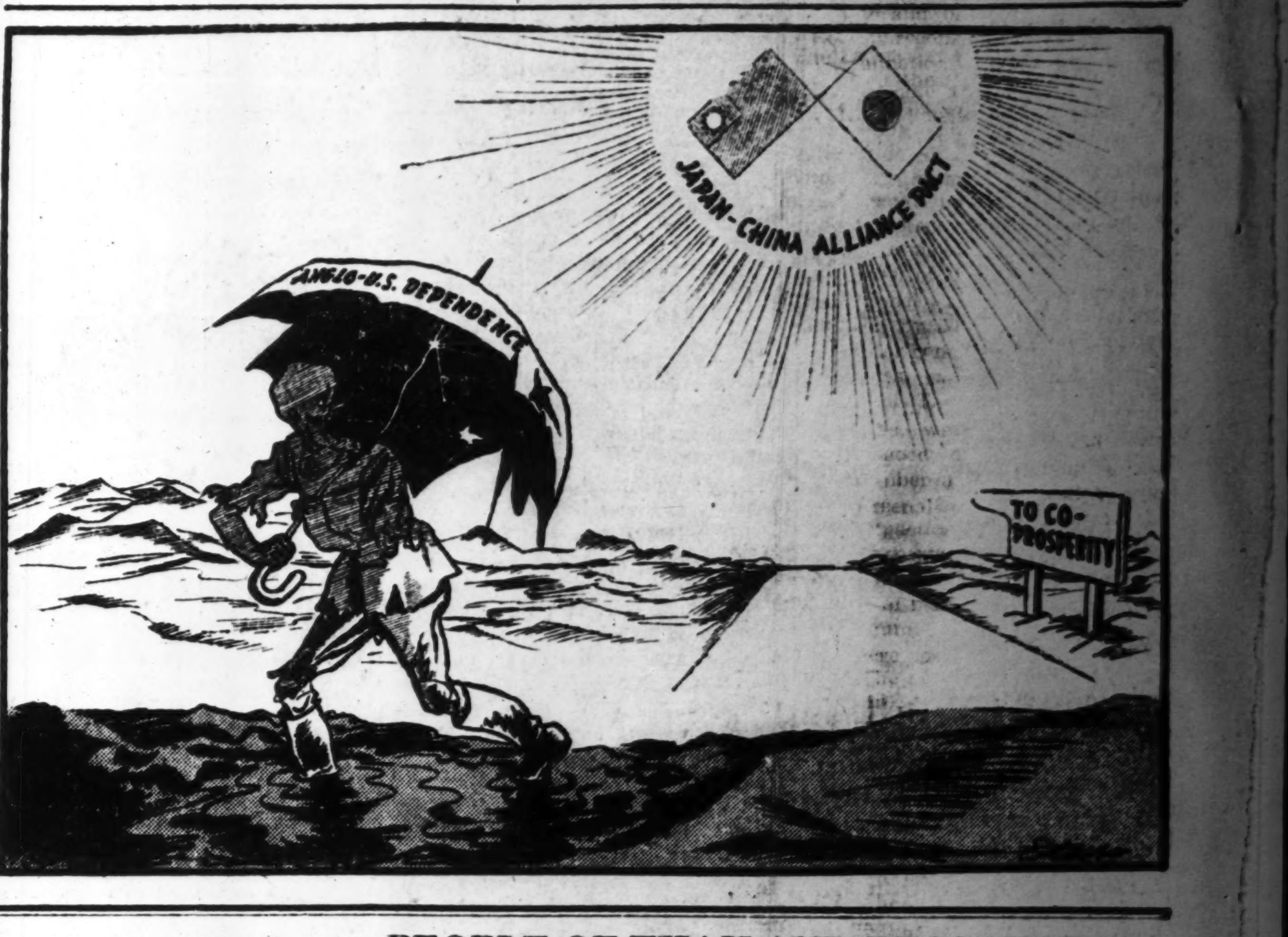
Fruits of Wisdom

The acquisition of wealth is a work of great labor; its possession a source of continual fear; its loss, of excessive grief.—From the Latin.

* * *

There are three classes of readers: some enjoy without judgment; others judge without enjoyment; and some there are who judge while they enjoy, and enjoy while they judge. The latter class reproduces the work of art on which it is engaged.—Its numbers are very small.—Goethe.

Dreary Days Ahead for the Renegade



PEOPLE OF THAILAND RESOLVED TO CRUSH AMERICA AND BRITAIN

Southern Neighbor Expands Armed Forces—Economic Self-Sufficiency Pushed to Remarkable Degree

By HIROYUKU KUZE
(From the Rikugun Gaho)

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Thailand made bold to brush aside America and Britain, which wanted to have it on their side, and concluded a pact of alliance with Japan, and lined up with Japan in the great march.

Nearly two years have since elapsed. The interval has seen Thailand cooperating at all times in the military, economic, and political fields in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

All this shows vigorous spirit of renascent Thailand marching with measured steps at the side of Japan in the fight for the emancipation of the Asiatic race.

From the time of the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai Alliance to the present day the people of Thailand have served at the same war front with Japan and shared its fate. This is to say, the Thai Government has played an important part in the securing by Japan of its lines of communication while it has placed operating bases at Japan's disposal.

In fields other than military Thailand has done much for Japan. It has made itself helpful to the solution of the food problem in Japan.

This year is a vital period in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The policy which Thai is executing with the utmost vigor in the light of the prevailing situation is that of increasing its economic power to permit it to be self-supplying, although it is not inattentive to the question of strengthening itself generally in the political and cultural fields. The fact of the matter is that since the starting of the war Thailand has been confronted with the necessity of exerting itself to be self-sufficient in goods for the supply of which it had previously been dependent on foreign countries. Thus, the spinning mills, slaughter houses, paper mills, match factories and other undertakings under the direct management of the National Defense Ministry have been expanded, while other enterprises necessary for the achievement of the end sought have been brought under state control. Under the current special account budget the Thai Government has invested 12,000,000 bahts in the Thai Mineral and Rubber Company in the country. This is indicative of the extent to which it is interested in making economic self-sufficiency a reality. With the start of the current fiscal year Thailand paid increased attention to the adjustment of national economy with a view to achieving self-sufficiency, and the program which has since been made in the work of making the country produce within it all that it needs has been rapid beyond all comparison.

As for rubber and tin, which are vital to Thailand, there is a steady increase in the output of these materials in that country. What with the activity of the Thai Mineral and Rubber Company, an organization brought about as an aid to national policy, the Thai Government expects to see the country produce one and a half times as much rubber and tin as it produced in 1941.

The Thai Government is not indifferent to the question of developing electric power which is vital to any scheme of economic reconstruction. It has under contemplation the construction of a large hydroelectric power generating station at a certain place. When the station is in function, the problem of power in South and Central Thailand will solve itself, and a new era will start in the industrialization of Thailand.

In short, Thailand is exerting every effort toward establishing its economy by way of aiding in an indirect manner the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. There are some fields of activity where it has to rely on the economic and industrial power of Japan. Its ideal is to strengthen and increase by its own efforts its power for conducting the war and bring the program of economic reconstruction to a successful termination.

Let us take a look at the defense of Thailand which is in a far more better state than it has ever been before.

The Thai national army, came into existence as a modern defense organization in 1935 under the control of the Defense Ministry. The national expenditure on defense has risen by 60 per cent compared with 20 per cent in the past. Thus, a phenomenal expansion came in the defense of Thailand.

Thailand, which had decided to have a good navy, placed orders for a number of cruisers. The two naval arsenals had proceeded with the construction of vessels for purposes of coastal defense. The Thai air force was expanded with various sorts of planes purchased abroad. A large number of tanks and modern guns were purchased by the Thai army. The reorganization of the Defense Ministry was followed by the appointment of Premier P. Phibun Songkhram to the post of commander-in-chief of the land, sea, and air forces of Thailand, a step which resulted in a strengthening of the unity in the command of Thailand's fighting forces.

The other measures adopted for strengthening Thai defense included an extension of the Military and the Naval Academies, creation of an Air Academy, enforcement of a system of military training for the people, a strengthening of the young people's movement, and establishment of an Academy for Women Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Among other notable things was the frequency with which noted women were appointed to posts in the army. Madame, La-iat Phibun, wife of the Premier, was appointed to Artillery Lieutenant-Colonel in July last year.

It is to be noted that the fundamental cause for Thailand's military expansion was the increase in the consciousness of the Thai people as a nation of East Asia bound to share the fate of Japan. It will not be hard to imagine the extent to which the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai Alliance Pact influenced the Thai national forces. The Thai army which is carrying on joint military operations with Japan is immeasurably stronger and larger than it was at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair.

The Thai navy also keeps expanding, and is developing fast into a "child to be feared" which once Admiral Pratt, former American Chief of Naval Operations, once predicted it would grow into when discussing the role to be played by it in the future. The sentiment which is dominating not only the Thai army but also all the Thai people is the desire to beat and crush America and Britain by cooperating with Japan under the Alliance Pact. Thailand which has enlarged its territory by the addition of four States of Malai and two States of Shan is expected to increase its cooperation in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia with the passage of time.

The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times
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Let Us Be the Corner-Stone Of the Construction of Greater East Asia!

Thefts Are Increasing in London; £20,000 Stolen in Past Few Weeks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 3.—Thefts are occurring with increasing frequency in London recently as reported by the London correspondent of the Swedish paper, Nya Dagligt Allehanda. The article runs in gist as follows:

"In the past several weeks, larceny cases have increased alarmingly in London. The amount of jewelry and other precious articles stolen in high class residential districts as Chelsea, Mayfair, Regent Park and other places during this period total almost £20,000.

"On the other hand, reflecting the wartime tendencies rationed goods, such as carpets, sheets, blankets, clothing, underclothes, are also included among the articles disappearing."

London is also harassed by the unruly behavior of Yankee soldiers, as reported in the News Chronicle.

"The misbehavior of the American soldiers has become especially noticeable in the West End. The drunken violence and disgraceful conduct of these soldiers really beggar description."

Press Comments

Thursday, November 4

MAINICHI—War Aims

War Aims

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Winston Churchill says that the British war aim is to win. But this is a mere crude evasion of the real issue. Since a nation is fighting, it stands to reason that it should do everything possible to win but that is not a war aim.

In our camp, the war aim has been clearly proclaimed. The enemy camp, too, has a war aim, of course. The point is whether that war aim represents a great cause that can stand the test of the moral sense of the rest of the world or not.

Japan's war aim has been so often set forth that it hardly needs reiteration here but to make assurance doubly certain we may say that it is threefold: First, to repulse the malignant influences of the United States and Britain in East Asia that were threatening the existence of our nation; second, to liberate the peoples of Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke and to construct a sphere of co-prosperity so that each constituent member would find its proper place in the sun and, third, to contribute to the establishment of a new world order. This great threefold aim has animated Japan in all that it has done since the outbreak of the war and remains unshaken. The Italo-German war aim is also threefold: First, to secure a natural living space for the German and Italian nation; second, to free Europe from the influence of the Jewry and, third, to construct a new world order. Such purposes are not of a nature to be shaken or changed by the vicissitudes of war. These constitute a great cause for which nations might well risk their fortunes. Never, since history began, has any nation gone to war for any greater cause. Should there be any doubt as to the purity of the motives giving rise to these war aims, all one need to do would be to see whether the avowed principles have been faithfully carried out in the course of the war.

What, on the other hand, is the Anglo American war aim? This, too, we have frequently pointed out; namely, the conquest of the world. It is a well-known fact that Britain, the greatest empire that the world has ever seen, has been actuated by an insatiable greed. That the United States, on the strength of its energies as a rising naion and its vast territory, great population and abundant resources, has been seeking to build a world empire in the place of Britain is clear from the circumstances leading to the current European War and the War of Greater East Asia. But can world conquest be publicly announced as a war aim? It is in this that the necessity lies for the United States and Britain to resort to sophistry and fraud.

In the last Great War, Britain declared war on Germany on the ground that the neutrality of Belgium had been violated. This purpose was forgotten in the course of the war and the principle of racial self-determinationism took its place. Finally, the Wilsonian 14 points were evolved, Germany signed the armistice on the understanding that the 14 points would be carried out. But the Allies "put one over on the Germans". In short, the Anglo-American war aim in that war was to secure world hegemony through the defeat of their most powerful rival, Germany. What they advertised as their war aim was nothing but a means to that end.

What is the situation in the current Greater War? Britain took up arms on the ground of guaranteeing the independence of Poland. The United States began aiding Britain "short of going to war" on the ground that National Socialism was incompatible with the American way of life. But these were only their gilded signboards. They decided to fight Germany simply because they will not be able to rule Europe until they have overthrown Germany. It is not at all strange, therefore, that Poland should now be sacrificed at the altar of reconciliation with the Soviet Union. The fate of the Balkans is no better. The United States and Britain are so lost to shame that they feel no compunction whatever in turning their Atlantic Charter into a scrap of paper for the sake of that reconciliation. Those who had believed this Atlantic Charter to express the war aims of the United States and Britain must have had a rude awakening.

This time, as a result of the Moscow conference, they have come out with an item regarding Austrian independence. That, too, of course, is not a war aim in our sense. It is only a means that can be twisted in any manner to suit the exigency of the moment. In short, the enemy camp has no unshakable war aim that can be proclaimed before the world.

Commodity Shortage in Australia Worsens; Coal Lack Sees No Relief

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The shortage of various materials in Australia is assuming greater and greater magnitude with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, according to London dispatches. The Daily Telegram reports as follows on the Australian commodity situation:

"On going to Australia, one is greatly amazed by the extreme dearth of daily commodities in general. It is almost impossible to buy liquor or tobacco. Hotels and restaurants are all facing a great shortage of hands. Vegetables are so scarce that housewives have to pay exorbitant "famine" prices in order to get hold of any.

"Fuel is another acute problem, for coal miners' strikes are continuously popping up in the various districts throughout the country and under the circumstances this winter's coal supply is in a very precarious condition. All households have been warned to economize as much as possible on gas and electric consumption.

"In the last nine months, Australia has lost approximately 2,000,000 tons of coal on account of the strikes and due to this, railway traffic has been suspended so much that great inconveniences have been caused on the public in general."

Transport Parley To Be Held in Malai

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, November 1.—With a view to accelerating the working efficiency of both overland and maritime transportation facilities, a three-day conference among various circles concerned is scheduled to open on November 4, under the auspices of the Inspectorate Bureau of Transportation in the Military Administration.

It is understood that aside from discussing ways and means of enhancing collaboration among the various circles interested, the conferees will take up the question of strengthening maritime transportation through the construction of more wooden vessels as well as improving harbor facilities.

U.S. Coal Strike Ends As New Wage Pact Signed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—The United States coal mine strike ended suddenly with the signing of a new wage agreement which was announced by Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes. John, L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers ordered the strikers to return to work this afternoon.

Details of the new wage agreement have not been made public. However, it is believed that a wage raise of $1.50 has been agreed upon.

The wage pact was concluded after the third conference between Lewis and Ickes. Lewis immediately submitted it to the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers' Union and obtained its approval.

MINOR NATIONS LOSING FAITH IN U.S., BRITAIN

Realize That Reliance On Reich Is Only Way To Maintain Freedom

It has become clear that the Three-Power Moscow Conference has served to show the impotency of the United States and Britain and that the minor nations in Europe are beginning to realize that the only way left open for them to maintain their independence is to place their reliance on Germany, according to the Mainichi, which quotes the information obtained from its Berlin office through the international telephone on November 3.

The German view of the conference is that of ridiculing its outcome. The German press considers that America and Britain, as a result of the parley, have completely submitted politically to the military clique of Moscow. For instance, the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung this morning pointed out the dismal failure of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at Moscow, terming his discomfiture as the "Dunkirk tragedy in diplomacy."

Also, the joint statement concerning the cooperation of America, Britain and the Soviet Union in conducting the war is termed by this paper as empty propaganda on the part of the United States and Britain, hinting that the question as to what would be the final outcome of such cooperation would be justly answered by the armed force of Germany.

Meanwhile, minor nations in southeastern Europe, who are already beginning to feel Soviet pressure through the development of the situation on the Eastern Front, are now holding an idea that America and Britain are bent on selling these countries to the Soviet Union.

According to reports from Bucharest, even those who had the Anglo-American colorings appear to have come to entertain an idea that in view of the unreliability of America and Britain as shown at the recent parley, the only way left open for them would be that of seeking to maintain their independence by placing reliance on the armed might of Germany.

In regard to the question as to whether issues centering on Japan were discussed at the Moscow Conference, there is no official view expressed in Germany. However, official circles at Moscow have stated that there is no change in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Any comments beyond that are nothing but mere speculations.

The question that is now attracting the greatest attention is the war situation centering around the Crimean Peninsula. The Soviet forces have been marking time since two or three days ago to start activities at the northern egress of the same Peninsula, with the intention of blocking the mouth of the Peninsula from the north in the hope of entrapping the Germans.

But the German forces in the Crimean Peninsula are far larger than the enemy's estimate, so that there is no risk of the Germans being summarily dealt with by the Red army. Meanwhile, the Anglo-American camp is now spreading false propaganda to the effect that the Germans would be ultimately compelled to abandon the Crimean Peninsula.

The German forces in the foregoing area in expectation of the present development, had already made full preparations. The Soviet forces that made an attempt at landing in the direction of Kerch were driven back, with the remainder that landed now completely encircled by the Germans and are facing annihilation.

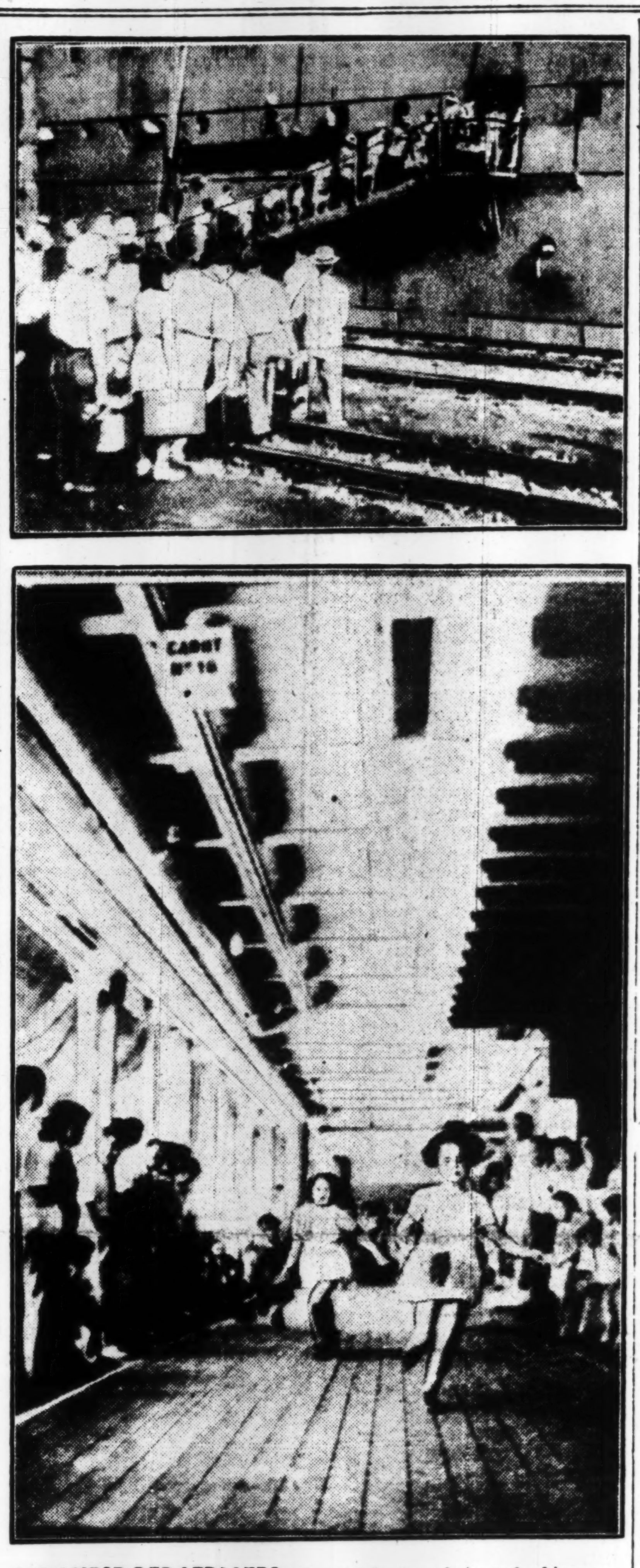
Another important development on the Eastern Front is the great tank war now being conducted on the western bank of the lower reaches of the Dnieper River. Reports from the front say that the Germans are holding in their hands the controlling position in this tank warfare.

Enemy Aims Blasted

In regard to the Moscow Conference that ended on October 29, German official circles make the following comment, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Mainichi dated November 2:

"At the Moscow parley the United States and Britain have completely submitted to the will of the Soviet Union. According to the joint statement issued after the conference,

(Continued on Page 2)



JAPANESE REPATRIATES are seen in top photo embarking on the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru, at Murmagao, Portuguese India, for the trip to Japan. Below: The passengers of the Teia Maru give vent to their joy at returning to the homeland during a sport-fest held for the benefit of the children. (Relayed by telephoto from Fukuoka.)

Turk Foreign Minister To Meet Eden and Hull

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu left yesterday for Cairo together with British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and it is reported that they are to confer with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, according to Ankara reports.

A Washington report also discloses that United States Ambassador to Ankara, Laurence Steinhardt, will also attend the conference.

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 3.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull will join the conference to be held at Cairo between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, according to the La Turkey.

Kiddies' Drawings Shown

Domei

PENANG, November 1.—More than 300 drawings and compositions by Japanese school children, which have been brought over from Japan, will be exhibited to the public when the art exhibition opens today at Daimaru Department Store. The exhibition is held in connection with Japanese Language Week lasting for six days.

Gripsholm Reaches P. Elizabeth

Domei

LISBON, November 2.—The exchange ship, Gripsholm, carrying 1,501 American nationals from Japan and other Japanese occupied areas arrived today at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

Ceremony For War Dead Observed in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 3.—A Greater East Asia Memorial Service will be held in Shanghai, lasting for a week beginning today, under the auspices of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Association.

The memorial service will be dedicated to the men and officers of the Imperial Forces, who have fallen to become the pillars for the construction of Greater East Asia, the patriots and pioneers of China, Manchoukuo Burma, the Philippines and other East Asiatic nations, as well as the war dead of the other Axis nations.

The memorial ceremonies will be conducted at Gyokufutsu Temple in Shanghai. Two hundred representatives of the various sects from Japan, Manchoukuo, North, Central and South China, Mongolia and Chosen will participate in the event.

Reich Envoy for Berlin

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—German Minister von Heyningen Huene to Portugal left here today by air for Berlin to make important reports to the German Government.

3 Scenarios Selected

The contest for the best synopsis of plays or motion picture scenario centering on the subject on Neighborhood associations conducted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association resulted in the submission of 298 stories, out of which three were selected for honorable mention. The first prize consisted of ¥500 in Government bonds, the second ¥300 and third ¥200.

INDIAN FAMINE IS AGGRAVATING; NO RELIEF SEEN

Death Toll Mounts; Food Meet Planned; Police Guard Amery

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—Although the Indian Viceroy Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell has personally inspected the famine conditions in Calcutta and announced emergency measures to cope with the situation, the food situation in Bengal Province shows no improvement whatever.

On November 1, 178 were taken to hospitals in Calcutta alone and 76 of those already in the hospitals died as the result of starvation. Furthermore, 168 more patients entered the hospitals on November 2 and the number of deaths totaled 84 on this day.

It is reported that Wavell is planning to summon in the near future another session of the All India Food Conference to discuss the recent food situation in India. K. S. Roy, leader of the Indian National Congress in Bengal Province, came out with the following statement:

"There is nothing new in the famine situation in Bengal. As long as Britain holds sway over India, this famine will not become the last famine in India. The fundamental question is whether British influence will be withdrawn from India or not."

Meanwhile, the New Delhi correspondent of Times sends in the following report:

"It is to be noted that Wavell's inspection of the famine stricken areas has in no way made any favorable impressions on the Indian people. Even the British owned paper, Statesman, cautions the Indian Government not to overlook the grave importance of the situation."

In British homeland, the Indian food problem has been transformed into an important political question and it is expected that debates will take place soon in the Lower House on the matter. The Daily Mail reports that as Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, is exposed to personal danger, the police have doubled the forces guarding Amery's residence.

JAPANESE MORALE HIGH, SAYS BRINES

Conditions Here Told By A.P. Correspondent

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The Japanese people are showing no indication of a crack up in their morale after two years of the war. This is the gist of a cable sent by Russell Brines, former Associated Press correspondent in Tokyo, who had been interned in Manila.

Brines sent his message from Port Elizabeth when the exchange ship, Gripsholm, touched that port. Brines was attached to the Manila Bureau of the Associated Press at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Quoting travellers who were returning from Japan after two years' residence following the outbreak of the war, Brines declared that these travellers were unanimous in declaring that the Japanese people are willingly accepting hardships while pushing on their war effort.

British Gypsies for Farms

STOCKHOLM.—In order to cope with the acute labor shortage on British farms, the British Ministry of Agriculture has decided to let gypsies settle in the rural districts, according to a Sunday Dispatch report relayed here from London.

The authorities are said to have requested Ernest William, one of the "leading gypsies" in Britain, to arrange for the settlement of 30,000 gypsies on farms throughout the country.

Damascus-Moscow Line Opens

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 3.—The Damascus-Moscow air line was opened today, and the Lockheed transport plane, Paris, left Damascus for Moscow via Teheran as the first plane on the new air line, according to reports from Damascus.

Chinese in Penang Donate $200,000 To Build Aircraft

Domei

PENANG, November 3.—On the auspicious occasion of Meiji Setsu, the local Chinese Society donated $200,000 as a fund for the construction of Japanese fighter planes. The monetary donation was presented to the Governor of Penang by Lian Yuh-siang, Chairman of the Chinese Society, following the ceremony celebrating Meiji Setsu, which took place this morning at the Governor's office.

WAR FLASH

Reich Blasts Naples Port

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—A large formation of German air planes raided Naples and bombed anti-Axis convoys and harbor facilities on the night of November 1, German military authorities announced today.

According to the reports of Scouting planes yesterday, the damage caused at Naples was very serious. One 7,000-ton ship and two 5,000-ton vessels were seriously damaged and half submerged, while one 5,000-tonner and one 4,000-ton ship were still burning. Besides six enemy vessels totaling 25,000 tons were more or less damaged.

Morever, the cargo-working equipment at the port were so seriously damaged that it would be impossible to repair them.

2 British Warships Hit

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—German coast artillery units in the Italian front opened fire on one British cruiser and one destroyer off Terracina, 15 miles northwest of Gaeta, north of Naples, last night, scoring several direct hits on both ships, but the enemy warships managed to escape at full speed, German military authorities announced today.

2 British Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—A German light naval fleet encountered a powerful British convoy off the southern coast of England at midnight on November 1 and sank two merchant ships of 4,500 tons.

4 Soviet Vessels Hit

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—German Coast Guard ships sank three Soviet ships and heavily damaged another in the eastern part of Finland Bay yesterday, according to an announcement made by the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

7 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—Anti-Axis air forces raided the southeastern part of Germany yesterday and dropped bombs, and according to reports to hand, German air defense batteries shot down seven four-engined bomber planes, German military authorities disclosed. Some casualties were suffered and buildings were destroyed at certain places in the raid.

Luftwaffe Bombs London

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—German air forces bombed London last night.

Rebel France Indignant

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The French Committee for National Liberation has expressed dissatisfaction with the result of the Moscow Conference, and the Committee is said to be particularly indignant as it was not included in the European Council which has been decided to be organized, according to reports from Algiers.

Max Rhinehardt Succumbs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—Max Rhinehardt, world famous dramatic producer, died on October 31, according to New York reports. He became suddenly ill three weeks ago, while directing the production of La Belle Helen.

GERMAN UNITS FIGHT SOVIETS IN KERCH AREA

Smash Bridgehead, Reduce Red Army's Landing Point

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—Fighting reached white heat in the southern area of the Eastern Front with the German troops on the Crimean Peninsula on Tuesday smashing at the Soviet bridgehead south of Kerch and reducing the Red Army's landing point in the face of stubborn resistance. The Soviet troops were supported by air formations.

Violent fighting also raged on the Npaiske steppes at Nikopol and along the northern entrance to the Crimea, and east of Kherson, as strong Soviet infantry and tank formations tried to force their way to the Crimean gateways.

Fighting Is Fierce

Embittered hostilities also continued along the big Dnieper bend southwest of Dniepropetrovsk as Soviet forces resumed the offensive, particularly at two points. The Wehrmacht defenses repelled the attacking units, inflicting heavy losses on the Soviets.

In the battle area northeast and north of Krivoirog, the area regained from the Soviet forces was being mopped up by the Wehrmacht, while north and northwest of Krivoirog, a slowly advancing Reich counterattack had started and was expected to lead to the encirclement of some of the Soviet groups. Berlin reported that the Soviet attacks southwest of Velikie Luki had increased again.

Night Attacks Repelled

Reports reaching here regarding the fighting in other sectors indicated that in Southern Italy, night attacks by American troops west of Volturno were repelled. Berlin reported that despite the serious defeat suffered by the American Fifth Army during its attempted break-through, the battle is increasing in intensity along the mountain ranges in the western sector.

On the eastern coastal wing, more lively though locally restricted operations are taking place, it was reported. Berlin said that all attempts at assault made by Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark's troops between Monte Massico and Upper Volturno have failed with the enemy suffering considerable casualties from the fire of 8.8 millimeter guns, howitzers and heavy mortars.

NETAJI BOSE IS FETED BY FINANCIAL CIRCLES

Welcome Party Held At Shibusawa's Home

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, was given a welcome dinner party by the leading figures in Japan's financial circles yesterday at 6:30 p.m. at the home of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa in Shiba-ku.

Present at the banquet were Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan and adviser to the Cabinet, Masatsune Ogura, President of Wartime Banking Depository, Tadaharu Mukai, Managing Director of Mitsui Somotokata, Kenji Kodama, member of the House of Peers and former President of Yokohama Specie Bank, Kamesaburo Yamashita, President of Yamashita Steamship Company, and adviser to the Cabinet, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company and others.

Following a welcome speech by Viscount Shibusawa, Netaji Bose replied: "I shall never forget this gathering. It is a great rejoicing to me that I have been given the opportunity of making the friendship of the great leaders of Japan's financial world." The Netaji then expressed his unwavering confidence in the construction of Free India. The party ended at 9 p.m.

Italian Warships at 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—One Italian battleship entered Gibraltar today, and at present there are also two Italian cruisers and two Italian destroyers, according to reports from La Linea.

Also at the port of Algeciras on the Strait of Gibraltar are one British cruiser, 10 destroyers and two corvettes as well as numerous merchant vessels, it is also reported.

SENATE AGAINST EXCLUSION BILL

Abolishing Law on Chinese Immigration Hit by U.S. Senator

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—The bill for the abolition of restrictions on Chinese immigration had smooth sailing through the House of Representatives, due to Government maneuverings, but seems to have struck a snag in the Upper House, says a report from Washington. No earnest discussion of the question had taken place either in the Senate or in the Immigration Committee.

The Government, however, in view of its policy to cajole the Chungking regime is quite anxious for the early passage of the bill and Undersecretary of State Edward J. Stettinius dispatched a message to Senator Richard Russell, Chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee today, which read in substance as follows:

"As this bill aims to abolish discriminatory treatment against the Chinese, its speedy passage through the Senate is requested. The Chinese Exclusion Act has been the source of misunderstanding between the United States and China for the last 60 years, and has served to instill deep grievance against the United States among the Chinese people."

However, opposition still seems to run strong in the Upper House. Hiram Johnson, Republican Senator from California, issued the following statement to the Immigration Committee on the same day:

"The bill in question is propagandized to abolish discriminatory treatment against the Chinese, but it does not provide for any measures in connection with the other peoples of Asia. Dissatisfaction of the other Asiatics over the passage of such law would assume greater proportions and the results would be quite opposite to the ultimate motive of the bill. We must consider on a policy that will do away with discriminatory treatment of all the peoples of Asia."

Minor Nations Losing Faith In U.S., Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

Austria would be made independent, and those responsible for the war would be punished by a tribunal.

"Austria was merged with Germany on the basis of 'confidence and reliability.' It was carried out on the will of the nation. What has been advocated by the United States and Britain in the past was racial self-determinism. It is inconsistent that they should be refusing the freedom of the Austrians to choose their political principles."

Soviet Press Pleased

Domei

MOSCOW, November 2.—The Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, published today an editorial entitled "The Significance of The Moscow Conference," and said that the Soviet Union was satisfied with the military decision reached at the Conference.

It is observed thus, that the British and American Governments have yielded to the Soviet's demand concerning a second front.

Badoglio's Attitude Hit

STOCKHOLM.—No matter what the course of further developments will be, the anti-Axis Powers have definitely overlooked one thing in negotiating with Marshal Pietro Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel, namely, the attitude of the Italian nation, declared the New Statesman and Nation in an editorial comment, according to a London message.

There was not much to be got out of these two, the paper continued. Never in the annals of history had any two men traded so ruthlessly with the lives of their compatriots; never had a nation been left in the lurch so cynically and never had cannon fodder been placed on the market with such lack of compassion as by King Emmanuel and Badoglio, the New Statesman and Nation declared.

In doing business with these two renegades, however, the British and Americans had completely forgotten one significant factor—the Italian people. Actually, the paper concluded, Badoglio and his puppet king had nothing to trade with.

Italian Justice Minister Dies

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—Justice Minister Antonio Casanova of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy died yesterday. He was formerly the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was appointed Justice Minister on the formation of the Fascist Republican Government led by Premier Benito Mussolini.

New Republic of the Philippines Is Entering Era of Productivity

Whole Nation Is Carrying on Work Started With Japanese Assistance; Remarkable Progress Already Noted in All Fields

By FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—Although the Republic of the Philippines is only two weeks old, today all around us we still sense the color and noise of universal merriment which burst spontaneously from the hearts of the 18,000,000 grateful people on the occasion of Philippine independence.

The birth of our Republic is a felicitous one and we have been the recipients of congratulations and best wishes from brother nations in East Asia upon whom the true significance of freedom has been profoundly impressed, in the great and historic act which Japan has just done toward the Philippines.

Just Entered New Era

We are a young nation; we have just entered the portals of a new era; we have just registered as a member of the society of free independent peoples. Now that the celebration is over we should reflect and view mentally our responsibilities and obligation as an independent people. We have dedicated our all-out physical, mental and spiritual efforts to meet the challenge of independent statehood.

Much has been done by Japan for us, much more than we can ever repay. The Japanese came here never feeling for once that they were fighting us. They came and conducted war operations because such military operations were necessary steps to drive out American influences from our midst. Even while the war machines were rolling over the hills and plains in Bataan; even while Japanese bombers were droning and dropping their loads of explosives on enemy positions in Corregidor; even while guns barked and cannons boomed on many the battlefields in the Philippines, the Japanese who came here did not lose any time to put into immediate effect a program of reconstruction in order to hasten the return of normalcy in living and thus minimize the suffering of the Filipino people.

Done In Unselfish Manner

From the date of occupation of the Philippines down to the setting up of the Philippine Executive Commission and until the granting of independence, the reconstruction work undertaken by the Imperial Japanese Forces and Military Administration have been relentlessly conducted in spirited enthusiasm and in an unselfish manner so that at the end of one year and nine months of military administration, we found the Philippines amply rehabilitated industrially, commercially and agriculturally.

As the Philippines entered the new era of independent existence, the Filipinos found that the affairs of the Islands had been set up for them by the Japanese on a stable foundation thus ensuring our Republic a solid commercial, industrial and financial stratum whereupon to start building itself as a strong self-sufficient nation, a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A review of the economic growth of the Philippines from the establishments of the Military Administration up to last September, shows numerous undertakings. Transportation facilities both overland and inter-island have been restored almost to their pre-war status. Progress being made in this respect is rapid, the authorities being in earnest to reopen closed roads or bridges and to make new ones whenever they are deemed necessary for free and brisker commercial and social intercourse.

We can appreciate the tasks that have been done toward putting the Philippine economic edifice on a strong foundation when we take into consideration the fact that the Japanese Army was prosecuting the war and at the same time was executing the program of national economic reconstruction of the Philippines.

Many Articles Manufactured

Food production has also been intensified. Many food products imported before, have been replaced by locally manufactured ones. And even going beyond the confines of articles in the prime or essential category, the local industries have been producing items such as hair pomade, toilet soap, confectionery, fancy women's goods including belts, handbags, footwear.

Excellent groundwork has been laid with regard to food production since the Japanese agricultural experts together with officials from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Philippine Executive Commission made many inspection trips to the remote provinces in order to aid the farmers. Frank and open discussions on food problems as well as methods whereby they could be solved were exchanged between the visiting authorities and the farmers. The practical application of rational scientific methods adopted by the Japanese farmers are now being applied in many parts of our country. Crop rotation has been adopted so that no cultivated land will remain idle throughout the year and so that the fertility of the soil will be maintained.

U.S. ELECTIONS FAVOR G.O.P.

American People Vote Against New Deal And Fourth Term

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—Victory of the Republican Party at the State election held today is reported from various parts of the country. Concerning the election results, Harrison Spangler, Secretary of the Republican Party, made the following statement today:

"The election results have proved that the American citizen has become tired of using the confusion and rivalry at Washington or the war as a tool for political campaign. In a very clear voice, the people have said 'No' to such attempts. Opposition to the New Deal is expressed everywhere, and the light of the New Deal is about to go out. Those who are still dreaming of the fourth term of President Roosevelt are facing disappointment.

"That the mind of the people has turned to the Republican Party was already shown at the election of 1938, and it was also revealed distinctly at last year's election. At the next presidential election, the bureaucracy of the New Deal will be completely driven out of Washington."

Wendell Willkie, Republican leader and presidential candidate for election next year, also said as follows:

"The election results in the two States of New York and New Jersey, and Philadelphia and other districts tell clearly one thing that the people of the United States have become tired of the present Democratic administration."

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Aussies Revising War Plan

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—"The world war situation had so much changed in the past six months that the war plan of Australia must be entirely revised," declared Premier John Curtin in his broadcast today, according to Canberra reports.

"We are now holding important conferences because the war plan of Australia must be entirely revised as the world war situation has undergone an important change in the past six months," he said.

"The results of the conferences would bring great effects upon not only the stability and safety of Australia but also on the operations of anti-Axis forces," be added. "As the conferences are progressing smoothly, the war efforts of Australia will be able to manifest new offensive strength."

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NEGRI SEMBILAN EXTENDS FARM

To Raise More Live-Stock--Increased Production Is Aim

Domei

SEREMBAN, November 2.—The authorities of the Negri Sembilan Provincial Government have enlarged the farm at Paroi, approximately one mile from here, where large herds of cattle, buffaloes and goats, as well as poultry are being raised as part of the program to increase the production of foodstuffs.

The pasturage available formerly was only 30 acres, but following reclamation work on the wasteland adjoining the farm, the area has been expanded nearly tenfold.

Various grasses suitable for grazing have been planted and ponds dug for the raising of domestic water fowl.

It is planned to produce dairy products, meat, eggs and so forth and to increase the number of livestock in order to realize cheaper prices.

Meanwhile, the authorities have purchased some 400 hundred cows and have offered them to the farmers who are only expected to return the calves when they are born.

Hold Handicraft Exhibit

Domei

SEREMBAN, November 2.—Remarkable progress has been made by local school children in the study of handicrafts, which is evident from exhibits at the Negrim School's Handicraft Exhibition, held here in connection with the celebration of education week.

Textiles, a kind of clay from certain chalks, tea from school gardens, benzine from rubber, ink from certain kinds of fruits, nails from scrap, spoons from coconut shells, fancy bamboo caskets, trays, drawing room sets, bamboo blinds, brooms, brushes, ropes, cupboards, and various kinds of needlework are on display.

A part of the expenses toward the maintenance of schools will be realized from the sale of these articles.

Malai Chinese Leader Hails Alliance Pact

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, November 3.—Local Chinese circles enthusiastically acclaim the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact. They point out that by this Pact, which ends the basic treaty signed between Japan and China on November 30, 1940, China can proudly take her place as a full fledged member of Greater East Asia.

Wong Tet-sen, President of the Selangor Overseas Chinese Association, said that one more link has been forged between Japan and China in their efforts "to revert to their proper relation as good neighbors and accomplish their common mission in collaborating to stabilize Greater East Asia and help its renaissance and prosperity."

He expressed full confidence in the success of the aims of Japan in the war, and hopes the Chungking regime will soon awaken to the true state of affairs and accept the hand of friendship which is offered by Japan.

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Neighborhood Associations in P. I. Now Boast 10-Million Membership

Started With Some Skepticism, Movement, Has Spread Rapidly And Is Doing Untold Good

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—Neighborhood associations played an important role in preparing the Philippines for independence by uniting the people into cohesive units and giving the government an additional and efficient channel for carrying out its progressive policies. Although the organization started hardly a year ago, neighborhood associations throughout the islands now count with a total membership of approximately 10,000,000 out of a total population of 18,000,000.

The amazing growth of neighborhood associations is attributed by authorities to the fact that the Filipino people have found in the organization a means for self-help and mutual cooperative, and for exercising practical patriotism. While unity through collective action was preached in the past, the Filipino people never had a chance to observe the practical aspects of the theory and enjoy its benefits until after the organization of neighborhood associations.

Made Sweeping Progress

Started with "considerable skepticism" as now admitted by authorities, the organization of neighborhood associations progressed with sweeping rapidity once the people realized not only its need, but also its practicability.

Reviewing the growth of neighborhood associations, it was revealed that as of September 15, 1943, a total of 1,714,265 families were enrolled in neighborhood associations. There are in the Philippines today 12,431 district associations exercising supervision over 112,148 neighborhood associations in 44 out of the islands' 46 provinces. On the eve of independence two provinces, Agusan and Sulu, have not yet reported, although its was stated that organization of neighborhood associations in these two provinces was well underway.

In seven out of eight chartered cities, there are 1,654 district associations and 17,784 neighborhood units with a total membership of 202,321 families.

Neighborhood associations in the Philippines were organized primarily for the maintenance of peace and order. However, with the normalization of conditions, neighborhood units have been put into other uses and have been found especially valuable in the dissemination of correct information and in alleviating the economic and social difficulties of the people through collective effort.

In one city, for example, false rumors concerning the war were spiked in the fortnightly meetings of neighborhood leaders who passed on the correct information to family heads.

As a medium of enlightenment neighborhood units are also proving valuable. In the monthly public meetings and forum, discussions are not confined to neighborhood problems. The general affairs of the nation are also discussed and often cultural subjects are taken up. District associations make it a regular practice to arrange for special speakers and guest lectures on various subjects.

Cooperatives Organized

In the field of social service, neighborhood associations are accomplishing much. Several associations, for instance, have organized medical cooperatives utilizing the neighborhood units as a basis, thereby enabling people without means to avail themselves of the services of physicians.

As channels of distribution of prime commodities, neighborhood units are rendering invaluable service to the people. Purely in the spirit of service to the community, district presidents and neighborhood leaders take care of the details of distribution of prime commodities.

With the innumerable services neighborhood organizations have rendered and are rendering, people have learned to look up to their neighborhood association as something to depend on in times of need and emergency.

Government officials are unanimous in the opinion that neighborhood units are the biggest single factor in restoring the faith of the people in the government and in building up confidence in the future of the New Philippines as part of the brotherhood of Oriental nations.

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FILIPINO HAILS MEIJI SETSU

Has Big Significance For E. Asians Today, Says Camilio Osias

Domei

MANILA, November 3.—"Meiji Setsu is particularly significant to the Asians today as East Asia's reformation is the fruition of 'Hakko Ichiu' or universal brotherhood, a philosophical concept akin to our pluralized philosophy of life," declared Camilio Osias, Director of the Kalibapi, in a radio speech today.

He added "From the breadth of view and farseeing vision that was manifested in the Meiji era we can derive inspiration for our own life under the Republic of the Philippines so that we will prosper and emerge from every ordeal a nation of greater stature and self-respect before the eyes of the world."

After reviewing the reign of the Emperor Meiji, Mr. Osias pointed out: "Today is the second celebration held in the Philippines in honor of the memory of an Emperor whose reign marked the downfall of feudalism in Japan and ushered in the great era of restoration, unification and enlightenment."

"With the awakening of the new racial consciousness and increased interest in oriental culture and history, the Filipinos should know more of the outstanding qualities and notable achievements of the Emperor Meiji and the secure place He occupies in the Valhalla of immortality".

Mr. Osias reiterated that the emulation of the spirit of the Meiji era would make the Filipinos "become efficient, self-directing and happy, in the individual national life. We shall achieve the goals set forth in our Constitution, thus contributing toward the creation of a new world order based on peace, liberty and moral justice," he concluded.

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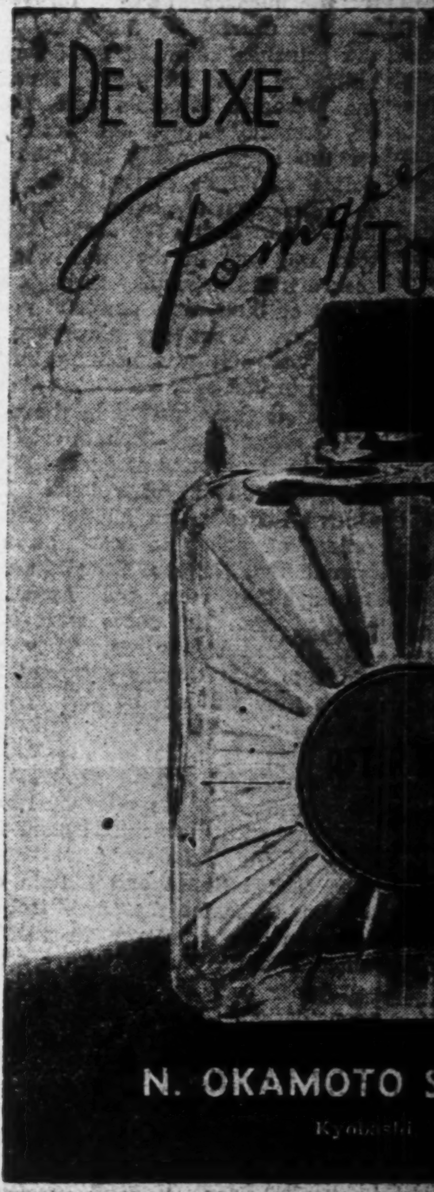

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